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A Cold Question as Revolution's Fires Die Down

For Romanians, It's How Does Democracy Work?

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

BUCHAREST — In Palace Square, where the worst of the fighting had taken place, the people came slowly across the cobblestones, huddled against the cold, as if a long hibernation had just ended.

They brought small children and stopped by small shrines of candles and poems on the sidewalk, where their martyrs had fallen.

They gazed at the scars of gunfire and took photographs as if to prove that it had all really happened, that they had been there in those heady times when Nicolae Ceausescu was overthrown.

And then, liberty captured on celluloid, they turned in conversations with a reporter to the question that has haunted many since the most bloody of Eastern Europe's anti-Communist revolutions: Where do we go from here?

"We do not know what to do with our freedom," said Nicoletta Tudor, 31, an artist who was in Palace Square during the disaster that engulfed Mr. Ceausescu on Dec. 21.

"After all these years," said Mikhail Georgescu, an agricultural scientist, "we do not know how democracy works."

How will a political opposition be run when desks and typewriters and funds and telephones are scarce? And how will people emerge from the mental shadow of a regime that denied free thought and taught dependence on the big brother of Communist rule for every benediction?

There is debate too about the representativeness of the National Salvation Committee that took over from Mr. Ceausescu and channeled the revolution, promising democracy, but is backed by the very bureaucracy that sustained Communist rule.

Stelian Tanase, the spokesman of a newly formed intellectuals' group that sees itself as a watchdog, said the new leaders still commanded a consensus among the people.

"But we remember from other revolutions in the world that certain frictions appear between society and the new center of power," he said. "This consensus cannot be unlimited, and sooner or later demands will be made."

At a news conference, a Romanian journalist asked a government spokesman a question: Now that the revolution had come, what could be written about the pro-democracy rallies of Tiananmen Square in Beijing, which were kept out of the papers here when they happened? Freedom, she seemed to be saying, still demanded guidance.

The reply was that she could write what she wanted, perhaps bearing the national interest in mind. Some, however, saw an older reflex in the journalist's question.

"These are thought patterns that are difficult to escape, the idea that you have to have permission and be told what you are allowed to do," a Western diplomat said. "Basically, we still have the old structures in place and the old way of thinking."

The newspapers are still run on the old lines and by many of the same people, but have switched the object of unquestioned homage from Mr. Ceausescu to the revolution.

The official press agency Agerpress was dissolved Tuesday and replaced by the independent Rompress agency, but the man designated as its spokesman was a former Agerpress official.

The radio and television are firmly controlled by the committee.

"Maybe the press is not trying

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Nascent Romanian political parties urge a delay of national elections planned for April. Page 2.

Peter Dejong/The Associated Press

A bullet-smashed mirror being loaded in Bucharest on Wednesday as the cleanup continued.

Coup Had Tacit Soviet Support, Romanian Says

Reuters

LONDON — The Soviet Union tacitly agreed to support the overthrow of President Nicolae Ceausescu weeks before the Romanian leader was toppled, a leading member of the ruling National Salvation Committee said Wednesday.

Silviu Brucan, a member of the committee's executive board, said on Britain's Channel Four television that he won a reluctant promise of support from senior Soviet officials during a visit to Moscow in November.

Mr. Brucan described the revolution as a spontaneous "mass explosion" without a political leadership. He said committee leaders did not hold their first meeting until the uprising was in progress.

Mr. Brucan laughed when asked whether Moscow had pledged its support in the event of Mr. Ceausescu's downfall.

"It was a promise of support, but a very reluctant one," he said. "It was already forced on Moscow — the new thinking, the new policy of noninterference, particularly in the affairs of East European countries."

Mr. Brucan, a former Romanian ambassador to the United States and the UN, did not identify the Soviet officials he met, but he said he had not met President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Mr. Brucan insisted that the uprising was unplanned.

"The truth is that the mass explosion that took place on Friday, Dec. 22, in Bucharest was 100 percent spontaneous, without a political leadership," he said.

■ Prior Knowledge of Plot

Joseph Fitchett of the International Herald Tribune reported earlier from Paris:

Some Western governments and the Soviet Union were in contact with disaffected Communists who were planning to overthrow Mr. Ceausescu — or preparing to take control after his demise — for at least six months before the uprising there last month, French officials said Wednesday.

Indications of covert preparations preceding the apparently spontaneous anti-Ceausescu uprising prompted French press speculation about a hidden Soviet role aimed at bringing to power a leadership with closer ties to Moscow.

The U.S. government "knew that there was an opposition or perhaps oppositions in Romania, but apparently got little about how structured any of it was," a U.S. intelligence source said.

The source added, "Even if the Soviet Union did hope to get rid of a Stalinist and promote a reform-minded Communist, Romanians are not going to accept Communists leading them now."

Roland Dumas, the French foreign minister, confirmed that France had known six months ago about an anti-Ceausescu movement in Romania, but he dismissed questions about who should be credited with Mr. Ceausescu's overthrow as "a bogus quarrel."

But the disclosures prompted concern among French commentators — and some officials, in private conversations — that hopes for democracy in Romania might be manipulated by the new leadership under Ion Iliescu, head

See PLOT, Page 6

Kiosk

East Germans In Protest Rally

BERLIN (Reuters) — More than 250,000 East Germans attended an anti-fascist rally on Wednesday to protest presumed neo-Nazi attacks on monuments and graves in the last week, the press agency ADN said.

The crowd brought candles, flags and banners to the gathering at East Berlin's Soviet war memorial, which was found smeared with extremist slogans a week ago.

The Communist Party leader, Gregor Gysi, told the rally, "Right-wing extremists pose a danger for East Germany which we must stamp out to avoid threatening our path to democracy."

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North Sea oil prices reached a four-year record. Page 9.

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Dow Close	The Dollar In New York	
2,809.73	DM	1.7225
Down	Pound	1.6102
9.42	Yen	145.235
	FF	5.8815

The Soviet H-Bomb: Spy's Role Revised

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Nuclear experts have concluded that the Soviet Union learned almost nothing of how to make the hydrogen bomb from the atom spy Klaus Fuchs and may instead have deduced the crucial secret by analyzing radioactive fallout from U.S. nuclear blasts.

The experts say they now believe that Mr. Fuchs, then a British citizen, passed along hydrogen bomb data that he was unaware were seriously flawed.

These experts, in their historical revision, attribute much of the faulty data to early work by Edward Teller and also diminish his role in the invention of the weapon.

Two of three critical ideas for the invention grew out of the work of Stanislaw M. Ulam, a mathematician who played a major role at the Los Alamos Laboratory in New Mexico, experts now say.

Mr. Teller, a physicist at Los Alamos who is often called the "father" of the hydrogen bomb, added a third idea that insured the invention's success.

The major revision in the history of the hydrogen bomb is the work of various scholars, largely working independently of one another.

Two nuclear experts, Daniel Hirsch and William G. Mathews, write about Mr. Fuchs and the fallout question in the January issue of The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.

Thomas B. Cochran and Robert S. Norris, authors of "The Nuclear Weapons Databook," and Chuck Hansen, author of "U.S. Nuclear Weapons: The Secret History," deal with the genesis of the hydrogen bomb.

The scholars are civilian experts whose books and articles are the basis for much of the public's knowledge of nuclear weapons.

"It is now clear that the 'secrets' regarding the H-bomb known to Fuchs were worse than worthless," Mr. Hirsch and Mr. Mathews write in The Bulletin.

A hydrogen bomb fuses light atoms, usually isotopes of hydrogen, to release energy stored in the atomic nucleus. Hydrogen bombs are generally more powerful than atomic bombs, which split heavy atoms to liberate nuclear energy in a process known as fission.

Fusion is more efficient than fission. Scientists who tried to achieve fusion in the 1940s and early 1950s thus called their hypothetical bomb "the Super."

Mr. Fuchs, a physicist who worked on the Manhattan Project to develop the atomic bomb during World War II, is often held responsible for giving the Soviets the secret of the hydrogen bomb.

He definitely tried, passing along early hydrogen bomb speculations.

Mr. Fuchs's confession to the British in January 1950 that he had worked for Moscow and passed along atomic and hydrogen bomb secrets influenced President Harry S. Truman's decision in March 1950 to try to speed the development of the hydrogen bomb.

The world's first hydrogen bomb, the size of a small building, was detonated by the United States

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Lithuania's Nerve: Test for Gorbachev

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — In the tiny Soviet republic of Lithuania, where the independence movement's clashes with Moscow sometimes seem like a living re-enactment of "The Mouse That Roared," even the official television station treats President Mikhail S. Gorbachev with equal measures of calm and gall.

On Near Year's Eve, the popular television program "The Mirror" mocked Mr. Gorbachev's attacks on the Lithuanian independence drive by staging an irreverent political puppet show with wooden, jiggling miniatures of Mr. Gorbachev and two of his Kremlin predecessors, Leonid I. Brezhnev and Stalin.

Mr. Gorbachev, who has sharply criticized secessionists in the republic, will visit Lithuania shortly to try to persuade the local Communist Party to maintain its links with Moscow. In the television show, the Gorbachev puppet sympathized not with the Lithuanian leadership but rather with the few Communists at a recent party meeting who voted against severing ties with the Kremlin.

"There was one moment when the Gorbachev puppet asked the Stalin puppet for advice," said Arvydas Juozatis, a leader of the independence movement Sajudis, "and Stalin said, 'You idiot!' — meaning this was no time for compromise, just attack."

"Our Communist Party leader was scheduled to appear after the puppets," Mr. Juozatis added, "but he canceled rather abruptly."

With its extraordinary nerve and calm determination, Lithuania is pushing forward the bounds of the politically possible, taxing the limits of Mr. Gorbachev's patience and serving as a model for popular movements in the other 14 Soviet republics.

"Central Asia is known as the most conservative part of the country," said Abdul Aziz Makhmudov, a leader of Uzbekistan's largest independent movement, Berlik, "and that is an accurate assessment, but even here we are closely following the Lithuanian example."

"Although the Communist Party apparatus is fighting us every step of the way," he said, "trying to block our candidates from competing in the upcoming republican elections here, our consciousness has been raised by the movement in the Baltics and we are fighting for our own rights, the ability to choose our own political and economic destinies."

In Moldavia, where thousands have demonstrated in support of the revolution across the border in Romania, leaders of the Popular Front are also battling local Communist authorities who feel that their authority and prestige has diminished by the day.

A comment by Iou Hararcu, leader of the Moldavian Popular Front, reflected what has become perhaps the most common demand of the growing independence movements across the country.

"We want a real transformation of the rules of the game," he said, "a recreation of the Soviet Union into a voluntary confederation in which each republic's sovereignty and independence has the highest legal priority."

Vagiv Samedoglu, a leader of the Azerbaijani Popular Front, agreed, saying that his republic, too, wanted a reordering of the "terms of membership" in the Soviet Union.

What complicates the situation, in fact what helps make the nationalities question perhaps Mr. Gorbachev's most difficult and varied challenge, are the questions of timing, coordination and tolerance.

Since Mr. Gorbachev took office in 1985, ethnic groups from Armenians to Yakuts have been able to express their national demands.

Alexander N. Yakovlev, the Politburo member known as Mr. Gorbachev's closest confidante, has said that while the leadership always knew nationalist sentiments existed, it was shocked at the vehemence of their expression.

Taken by itself, Lithuania should not present such a deep threat to Mr. Gorbachev. It is certainly not an economic engine of the country, and the movements in the republic have been peaceful, rational, what one Sajudis member called "more Gorbachev than Gorbachev."

But Mr. Gorbachev clearly sees Lithuania as test, and he needs to find a way to ease the demands in the republic without seeming to repress them.

The attention the leadership

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NEWS ANALYSIS

East German Talks Split By Communist Moves

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BONN — Delicate talks between the East German opposition and the caretaker Communist government split sharply on Wednesday, threatening the scheduled May elections and revealing a Communist move to reconstruct the security apparatus it had just dissolved.

The eight opposition groups that have been attending roundtable talks aimed at creating a more democratic system said they would pull out unless Prime Minister Hans Modrow provides a report by Monday on his moves to create a new internal security force and an external intelligence agency.

Both the Stasi, the reviled secret police, and East Germany's huge network of foreign spies were supposed to have been disbanded in December as part of the government's concessions to demonstrations and opposition demands. Stasi offices around the country have been closed for weeks and are to be turned into health centers and other offices, the government said.

But at the talks on Wednesday, opposition leaders said they had learned that the government had begun to re-establish a security agency. The opposition demanded that no such offices be created until after the elections.

The largest opposition group, New Forum, said the talks had become nothing more than an attempt by the Communists to mollify their potential opponents.

Speaking for all opposition groups, Wolfgang Schnur, chairman of the Democratic Awakening Party, said the government's efforts to construct a new security apparatus "must cease." He said the opposition insisted that Mr. Modrow provide proof by Monday that all weapons previously held by the Stasi have been taken from them.

All of the Stasi's guns are already "sealed away," State Secretary Walter Halbritter said. And Wolfgang Berghofer, deputy chairman of the Communist Party, said the opposition would receive the report on security promptly, adding that he agreed that "the theme of security is no minor matter."

Mr. Modrow threatened on Tuesday to cancel the elections, which would be East Germany's first free vote in its 40-year history, unless the opposition stops bickering over procedure.

But opposition leaders and Western diplomats said Mr. Modrow and the Communists appeared to be backing away from the roundtable talks as part of their effort to remain the only credible political party available to voters.

Despite consistent polls through the fall showing that the Communists could not hope to win more than 10 percent of the vote in East Germany, a West German poll made public this week showed the

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Soviets Move to Quell Riot

Azerbaijani Mobs Expand Attacks Along Iran Border

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet government reinforced its troop placements along the Iranian border on Wednesday in the face of continuing reports of destructive protests by Azerbaijanis demanding an open border.

Soviet officials said crowds of thousands of people had disrupted alarm systems and destroyed guard towers and wire fencing along miles of the border, demanding that ancient cultural and political ties between the Azerbaijan Republic and northern Iran be restored.

Most of the government reports of violence and protest, in which no deaths and no exchange of gunfire have been reported, centered on the autonomous republic of Nakhichevan, an Azerbaijani region that shares with Iran 165 kilometers (100 miles) of common border area. The region is closed to Western reporters.

According to accounts in the government newspaper Izvestia, a group identified as the Nakhichevan Popular Front began holding protest rallies at the border a month ago, demanding union with neighboring "southern Azerbaijan," which is now a part of Iran's own Azerbaijan Province in the northwest corner of the nation.

Various such popular front protest groups have blossomed in the Soviet Union in long-disputed border regions under the more liberal policies of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev. The groups often revive historic pursuits of ethnic and nationalist identities, as in the case of the Azerbaijani protest, according to Soviet news accounts.

The Azerbaijani protesters issued an "ultimatum" in mid-December that Soviet authorities dismantle border crossing blockades by Dec. 31, according to Izvestia.

Soviet news reports said that "extremist" leaders were unsatisfied with an offer by the authorities of such "concessions" as limited open crossings to visit relatives' graves in Iranian cemeteries in border towns.

On the morning of Dec. 31, the Popular Front massed 4,000 people who began ripping out border posts and fences, according to Izvestia, which said the disturbances continued into Wednesday.

The border region was the scene of high international tension four decades ago, with the Iranian government appealing to the United Nations and a Soviet-supported Communist "popular" government eventually retreating from Iran's Azerbaijan Province.

Iranian border authorities, alarmed at the current protests, have called on Soviet border officials to maintain order. After decades of enmity, diplomatic relations between Moscow and Tehran improved last summer when an Iranian mission to the Kremlin signed agreements for economic development, including the reopening of rail and oil pipeline connections.

The Soviet Union has about 800 kilometers of border with Iran, and Izvestia reported that "a complex situation has emerged" with protests reported at times along much of the entire border.

The only immediate comment from the Kremlin was offered by Gennadi I. Gerasimov, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, who said that he had little information to offer but that "some extremists believe there is no need for a border between the Soviet Union and Iran."

Initial accounts on Tuesday carried by the Soviet press agency Tass had said protest leaders were "high on drugs or alcohol." But the later accounts in Izvestia made no such reference and reported instead that political protest by the Nakhiche-

See SOVIET, Page 6

For Many Immigrant Workers, Japan Is the Land of Rising Prejudice

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

KAWAGUCHI, Japan — The mayor of this drab factory town north of Tokyo is upset that some people viewed recent statements of his as racist, especially his comment that with so many dark-skinned foreigners in town, Japanese were having trouble seeing them at night.

"I am a big defender of the rights of foreigners," the mayor, Yoji Nagase, said in an interview recently. "I only meant my comments as a kind of joke. We in Japan must open our doors to immigrants and give them proper training and education."

But the Pakistanis, Bangladeshis and other foreigners who work in Kawaguchi, almost all of them in violation of Japan's immigration laws, are not laughing at the mayor's comments or at other developments seen as a threat to the well-being of immigrants in Japan.

"We are hated because we are from a poor country," said a 19-year-old Pakistani named Abdul. "Our poverty is hated, and our skin color is only one factor. But I would like to ask that mayor how the Japanese would feel about their racial pride if others made comments like that about them."

The thousands of Pakistanis who have come to Japan on temporary visas and then stayed on illegally after the visas expired to take jobs are feeling especially vulnerable these days.

A month ago, for example, the National Police Agency acknowledged that it had circulated an internal memo to police stations asserting that Pakistanis working in Japan "have a unique body odor," carry infectious skin diseases and tell lies "under the name of Allah."

Disclosure of the memo embarrassed the Tokyo government, which is trying hard to erase the old image of Japan as hostile to outsiders. Police officials retracted the document and apologized to the Pakistani Embassy.

In addition, a public high school outside of Kawaguchi became embroiled in controversy in the fall when a teacher brought a young English-speaking Pakistani to his night-school class to help teach English.

After complaints from other teachers about the presence of a "suspicious person" in the classroom, the school barred the Pakistani, and a school official was quoted in the press as having said, "There are a lot of communicable diseases and crime among Pakistanis."

"Japan is a kind of racist society, but the problems here are complicated," said Raees Siddiqi, a businessman with a working visa who is president of the Pakistan Association of Japan. "As the Japanese admit, their society is not yet internationalized."

The number of foreign immigrants in Japan without legal permission to work is officially estimated at 100,000, but some experts think it may be as many as three or four times that.

The immigrant problem came into focus especially after the arrival of 3,000 "boat people" from Vietnam in 1989. The Vietnamese were allowed to remain in accordance with international agreements signed in Geneva, but hundreds of Chinese who came in with them are being sent back to China.

After the arrival of the Vietnamese came an outpouring of newspaper and magazine articles centered on the international pressures on Japan to allow foreigners in to do the work that, increasingly, young Japanese seem unwilling to do.

"Japan has an obligation to accept these people — so some people say," Kanji Nishio, a literary critic, wrote in Chuo Koron, a highly respected journal of opinion. "But there is a possibility of a grave situation in which Japan is overwhelmed by them if Japan is not careful."

Mr. Nishio recommended blood tests, intelligence tests and criminal investigations before permitting immigrants to enter.

Responding to concerns about immigrants, the Japanese government tightened its laws in 1989, restricting immigrants only to those with particular professional skills. The government is also holding businesses liable if they are found to have hired illegal immigrants.

The new law, combined with the fact that Japan is issuing only two-week visas to visiting foreigners and refusing to renew them when they expire, is cutting down on the number of immigrants from many countries.

Kawaguchi, a city of nearly a half million people, has been a scene of problems relating to Pakistanis because, Mr. Nagase said, its economy rests on thousands of small cast-iron, machinery and metal-working factories that depend on foreign labor.

"This is the sort of work that is hated by younger Japanese," said Koji Suzaki, owner of a local cast-iron factory.

"But this industry is vital to Japan's survival. To survive, businessmen are turning to alien workers, and they are finding that foreigners do work of very high quality."

A group of five Pakistanis, all working in violation of the law, gathered to discuss the matter with a journalist and agreed that in some cases, such as working near hot furnaces, they are doing work that Japanese refuse to do.

The Pakistanis earn only about $5 or $6 an hour, but they say they can save more than half their salaries to send home. Several live crammed into small rooms in cheap apartments in the industrial suburbs of Tokyo.

"As far as I'm concerned, it's tough over here," a Pakistani said.

The Pakistanis also say they fall prey to crime and internal gang warfare, and what Mr. Siddiqi of the Pakistan Association called blackmail and extortion by Japanese and by other Pakistanis precisely because their illegal status prevents them from going to the police.

In a First, a Female Captain Leads U.S. Troops Into Battle

By Wilson Ring
Washington Post Service

PANAMA CITY — A female captain led a platoon into battle during the U.S. invasion of Panama in December, the first time that a woman has taken such a combat role for the U.S. military.

Captain Linda L. Bray's mission, as commander of the army's 988th Military Police Company, was to lead one of her platoons in an effort to neutralize a National Defense Forces attack-dog kennel on the edge of Panama City. Besides attack dogs, the kennel area turned out to house heavily armed Panamanian troops.

In a three-hour battle, Captain Bray's troops captured the target after killing three Panamanian soldiers and seizing weapons, according to Captain Bray and several of her 30 troops.

Although she was the only female officer actually to lead an attack during the invasion, 600 women took part in the engagement.

Three enlisted women from another of the four platoons in Captain Bray's company played a key role in the infantry attack on the Comandancia, the headquarters of General Manuel Antonio Noriega. That assault produced some of the heaviest fighting in the invasion.

Still, the bulk of the fighting was done by the traditional combat units, the infantry, armor and artillery, which by law do not contain female combatants. There were no reports of women being among the 23 killed or 323 wounded.

The Defense Department's policy mandates that women accompany their support units, whatever the assignment. Captain Bray's company was sent to Panama from Fort Benning, Georgia, on a regular rotation a week before the movement into Panama was launched.

"Before this all started," Captain Bray said, "I had always wondered what would happen." She said she was now convinced that there was no difference between male and female soldiers.

"They worked together as a team, all my soldiers," she said.

Captain Bray said that for all the distinction between combat and support units, with about 11 percent of the military made up of women it was probably inevitable that some would see combat when U.S. forces went into battle.

"For whatever reason, the MPs are in a combat support role," she said. "I hope this makes a statement. It used to be that just because you were a female you would not be able to fight. That is no longer true."

Asked if she felt that the Panama experience might cause the regulations about women in combat to be tightened, Captain Bray said: "I hope it doesn't happen. Any female soldier in Panama, or any male for that matter, will tell you they hope not."

Captain Bray, 29, is a native of Buckner, North Carolina, and a 1982 ROTC graduate of Western Carolina University. She took command of her 123-member company last summer.

For the attack on the kennel, Captain Bray had about 30 soldiers armed with machine guns, grenade launchers and the soldiers' personal weapons.

Captain Bray said a bullhorn was used to tell the Defense Forces soldiers in the kennel to surrender, but they refused. "I ordered a warning shot," she said. "Nothing happened."

After the warnings were ignored, Captain Bray's soldiers opened fire and the Panamanian troops returned it. The platoon spent almost three hours securing the building, Captain Bray said. She refused to talk about enemy dead, but her troops said that the next morning three dead Panamanians were found inside the kennel. Several of the attack dogs were also killed in the battle.

The attack was only part of the mission assigned Captain Bray's company. Another platoon was attached to the infantry for the attack on the Comandancia.

That platoon, with three female enlisted personnel, was ordered to close some intersections about a block from the Comandancia to block any Panamanian reinforcements from arriving.

Private First Class Felicia Featherstone, 19, of St. Louis, said there were only 12 soldiers at the intersection she was guarding, with the rest of the platoon at the next corner. She said the confused battle saw hundreds of civilians fleeing Chorrillo, the slum neighborhood surrounding the Comandancia, running through the intersection while the Panamanian troops shot at her squad.

"I always wanted to be an MP," Private Featherstone said. "I knew MPs break up fights, but I never thought I would have people shooting at me just because I am an American."

WORLD BRIEFS

U.K. Lifts Falkland Shipping Ban

BUENOS AIRES (UPI) — Britain has informed Argentina that it has lifted the 150-mile exclusion zone for merchant shipping around the Falkland Islands, the Argentine foreign minister, Domingo Cavallo, said Wednesday.

"This is a result of détente between Argentina and the United Kingdom," Mr. Cavallo said. He said Britain had lifted the restrictions on Tuesday.

Argentine ships were banned from the 240-kilometer zone after the outbreak of hostilities in the Falkland Islands war of 1982, in which Britain expelled an Argentine invasion force. In October, the two nations resumed full trade and consular ties, and next month they are expected to re-establish diplomatic relations, which were severed during the war.

Mrs. Bush Has Radiation Treatment

WASHINGTON (AP) — Barbara Bush began 10 days of radiation treatment on Wednesday for eye swelling and impaired vision resulting from a thyroid condition and said she felt fine after her first treatment, the White House said.

Mrs. Bush, 64, went to Walter Reed Army Medical Center for the 10-minute treatment, which will be repeated on each of the next nine days, said her spokeswoman, Jean Becker. The treatment will not prevent Mrs. Bush from carrying out her normal schedule, the spokeswoman said.

Mrs. Bush was diagnosed last year as having Graves disease, which has resulted in a swelling behind her eyes, causing tearing and double vision. The radiation, focused on bony canals behind the eyes called orbits, is intended to reduce the swelling, the spokeswoman said. The muscles that are swollen are in the orbit area.

Bulgarian Party Meets With Rivals

SOFIA (AP) — Communist Party leaders opened talks Wednesday with opposition groups that could lead to the formation of a transition government and the end of the Communists' guaranteed supremacy in Bulgaria.

The official BTA press agency said delegations from the ruling Communists, the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and the Union of Democratic Forces had met to discuss political and economic change after consulting with other public organizations and workers' unions.

The talks were held after the independent trade union Podkrepa, one of the groups in the Union of Democratic Forces, last week threatened a general strike if the Communists did not agree to share power.

Liberia Refugees Report a Coup Bid

DANANE, Ivory Coast (Reuters) — Refugees fleeing Liberia said Wednesday that many people had been killed or wounded in an attempt to overthrow President Samuel K. Doe and that fighting could still be going on.

Liberians arriving in neighboring Ivory Coast said Mr. Doe's opponents had launched what his government called an attempted invasion from Ivory Coast on Dec. 24. Precise casualty figures were not available.

The Liberian government has given few details of the attack, which took place near the town of Butuo, but said that it had sent troops to the area and that the region was under its control. Some of the rebels were still at large, the government said.

Contras Disavow Ambush on Clerics

MIAMI (AP) — A spokesman for the contras on Wednesday dismissed government allegations that the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels were responsible for an ambush that killed two nuns and injured a bishop.

The attack occurred late Monday 400 kilometers (250 miles) northeast of Managua as four church workers rode in a pickup truck in a remote area of Zelaya Province.

Enrique Bermúdez, the contra spokesman, said in Miami, "We have not received any report from patrols of that kind of action." He said the contras did not have a presence in the area where the attack occurred, but officials of the regional police said that about 60 rebels operate in the area and were responsible for the attack.

For the Record

More than 71,000 Jews left the Soviet Union in 1989, the highest annual total since the National Conference on Soviet Jewry began keeping track in 1968. Of the 71,196 who left the Soviet Union last year, 12,056 went to Israel; nearly all others were bound for the United States. *(AP)*

Oliver Tambo, the exiled president of the African National Congress will undergo medical treatment in Stockholm, the Swedish Foreign Ministry announced. Mr. Tambo, 72, entered a London hospital in August; an ANC spokesman said later that a brain spasm had impaired movement on his right side. *(Reuters)*

A number of U.S. airlines plan to raise ticket prices, effective Jan. 10, due to a sharp increase in fuel costs. Northwest Airlines will add a $6 fuel surcharge each way to domestic fares and is applying for foreign approval of the surcharge for its international flights. Pan American World Airways and Continental Airlines plan to raise most domestic fares by four percent, and TWA says it will impose a fuel surcharge of $5 to $20 per ticket depending on flight length. *(AP, Reuters)*

Arafat Force Is Deployed In Lebanon

Reuters

KFAR HATA, Lebanon — Guerrillas loyal to Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, were deployed in southern Lebanon on Wednesday to separate warring Shiite militias and keep fighting away from refugee camps.

Security sources said that battles eased between the pro-Syrian Amal and Iranian-backed Hezbollah when 300 men of Mr. Arafat's mainstream Fatah movement were deployed at a strategic hill in Iqlim el Tufah, 40 kilometers (25 miles) south of Beirut.

Although the Shiite militias had not agreed to the move in advance, the sources said, they ordered their fighters not to open fire at the Palestinian guerrillas.

Before the Palestinian deployment, Hezbollah, the militant Party of God, announced a unilateral cease-fire in the battles, which have killed at least 72 persons and wounded 255 since Dec. 23.

Palestinian sources said the deployment aimed to keep the fighting away from the camps of Ein el Hilweh and Miyeh Miyeh, a few kilometers north of Iqlim el Tufah.

Security sources said Mr. Arafat feared that Hezbollah, which gained the upper hand in the fighting and captured five villages, would provide support to anti-Arafat Palestinians in the camps.

Amal retained control of Kfar Hata and two nearby hills.

Hezbollah was ousted from southern Lebanon by Amal in April 1988, and the pro-Iranian radicals retaliated by driving Amal from Beirut's southern suburbs a month later.

A peace agreement sponsored by Tehran and Damascus and signed last January by the rival groups, which are fighting for leadership of the Shiite community, collapsed after Amal refused to allow Hezbollah back into the south.

■ Aoun Has Millions Abroad

The Lebanese Christian leader, Major General Michel Aoun, confirmed Wednesday that he held accounts worth more than $15 million with a French bank but said that the money was earmarked for military needs, Agence France-Presse reported from Paris.

General Aoun heads a contested military government in Lebanon that refuses to recognize the administration of President Elias Hrawi.

"It's no secret to anyone," he said in a radio interview after the weekly Le Canard Enchaîné reported that he held two accounts with the Banque Nationale de Paris, with his wife acting as co-signer.

The accounts were opened to receive donations, he said, without revealing the source of the funds.

Henri Bureau/Reuters

Palestinians huddling by a fire on Wednesday after separating Shiite militias in southern Lebanon.

New Security Chief Resigns in Panama

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

PANAMA CITY — The newly appointed commander of Panama's security force resigned Wednesday, less than two weeks after the new civilian government appointed him to head the remnants of the deposed General Manuel Antonio Noriega's Panama Defense Forces.

President Guillero Endara said Colonel Robert Armijo's decision to step down was "irrevocable, and since it was irrevocable, I accepted it." He was immediately succeeded by his deputy, Colonel Eduardo Herrera Hassan.

The change of command appeared to reflect a deepening debate, among government officials, their U.S. advisers and the Panamanian public, about the proper structure, role and leadership of the institution that seized power in a coup in 1968. Colonel Armijo remained a Noriega loyalist until the U.S. invasion on Dec. 20 and was said by Panamanian officials to have been picked for the commander's job strictly on the basis of seniority.

Colonel Herrera Hassan, in contrast, had earlier broken with General Noriega after serving as Panama's ambassador to Israel and is known to be a favorite of the U.S. military and civilian establishment. A Panamanian official said Wednesday that he had, with tacit U.S. support, established himself as the real leader of the force.

"Armijo had the title," the official said. "But with each passing day, it was becoming clearer and clearer that Herrera Hassan had the authority and power. I think that since Armijo was scheduled to retire in a few months anyway, he figured there was no point in sticking around."

Earlier this week, the country's attorney general filed murder charges against the former head of the investigative police, Colonel Nivaldo Madrinan, who took refuge with General Noriega in the Vatican Mission on Christmas Eve. Other members of the Noriega high command are being investigated for human-rights violations, abuse of authority, drug trafficking and corruption, but government officials declined to say Wednesday whether Colonel Armijo was the target of such an investigation.

[A spokesman at the mission said General Noriega was being kept in isolation in a room with an broken television set, The Associated Press reported.

[José Cubillas said the papal nuncio, José Sebastián Laboa, had ordered the staff, largely made up of nuns and priests, to avoid any conversation with the general. He said two Noriega aides also there were "very nervous" in light of activity around the compound, which is ringed by barbed wire and dozens of U.S. soldiers.]

The Civil Crusade, which for two years led Panamanian efforts to topple General Noriega through peaceful protests, was scheduled to lead a demonstration Wednesday to demand that he and Colonel Madrinan be expelled from the mission. The march would be the first organized public manifestation since the invasion.

■ Cuba Plans Evacuation

Cuba said it would send a plane to Panama on Thursday to evacuate the families of its diplomats there and other Cubans trapped by the U.S. intervention, Reuters reported from Havana.

Cuban officials had previously said that had General Noriega originally sought political asylum at the Cuban Embassy he would have been granted it without hesitation.

■ Death Toll Estimate

The Pentagon has declined to make public the figures on civilian casualties in the intervention, but some U.S. military officials have estimated the civilian death toll at 300. Panamanian government officials, however, estimate the civilian death toll much higher, at 600 to 1,000.

U.S. officials say 23 U.S. military personnel have been killed in the intervention and 322 wounded. Among Panamanians, 297 soldiers are reported dead.

In related developments:

● The Pentagon announced that about 500 members of the army's 1st Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment would return from Panama to its home base in Georgia late Wednesday, United Press International reported. The unit contributed to the more than 11,000 troops dispatched from U.S. bases for the invasion.

● Mike Harari, an Israeli adviser to General Noriega is believed to have escaped U.S. forces hunting for him and to have fled to Israel after the invasion, Reuters reported, quoting a senior U.S. military official. "We received a report yesterday that he is now in Israel," said Lieutenant General Carl Stiner, the invasion's operational commander.

Group Vows to Avenge U.S. Attack on Panama

Reuters

MEXICO CITY — A group calling itself the "Omar Torrijos Anti-Interventionist Command" has vowed to attack American targets worldwide to avenge the U.S. military strike in Panama.

A spokesman for the Mexican attorney general's office said the letter was probably a hoax. But a U.S. Embassy spokesman said it would be taken seriously.

U.S. Assails Israel on Excessive Force

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States criticized Israel on Wednesday for using gunfire to crush unrest in the occupied territories but disputed an accusation by Amnesty International that there was a deliberate Israeli policy of trying to kill Palestinian protesters.

Noting Israel's denial of the allegations in a report by the London-based human-rights organization, a State Department spokesman said,

"We agree that Israel does not have a deliberate policy of the indiscriminate use of deadly force."

But he said Washington had often objected both publicly and in private to the Israeli Army's use of live ammunition to quell civilian unrest in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, where the Palestinian uprising has entered its third year.

In some of its harshest criticism of Israel's handling of the revolt, Amnesty said that guidelines on the use of firearms could permit unjustifiable killing and that investigation of abuses was inadequate.

The Israeli Army rejected the accusations, saying that soldiers were allowed to shoot to kill only "in situations of real danger to life."

Amnesty said that in the last two years 560 Palestinians were shot and killed, 70 died from teargas-related incidents and 15 were reported to have died after beatings by Israeli forces. The army said 543 Palestinians had been killed by Israelis.

The rights group expressed concern about the deaths of unarmed Palestinians, saying that although most killings occurred during protests and clashes, "an alarmingly high number" of those shot did not appear to have been involved in life-threatening or violent incidents.

■ Paper Resists Protest

Management at The Jerusalem Post, Israel's only English-language daily, continued Wednesday to resist calls by journalists to dismiss the publisher after complaints of editorial interference, United Press International reported.

With no journalism background, the publisher, Yehuda Levy, took office eight months ago, after the paper was sold to a Canadian company. The editor, Erwin Frenkel, and managing director, Ari Rath, have resigned, charging him with editorial interference.

Honecker and Wife to Leave Villa And May Seek a Church Refuge

Agence France-Presse

BONN — Erich Honecker, the former East German leader, and his wife will soon leave their villa in what was the residential complex for the party leadership at Wandlitz, north of Berlin, and are expected to find refuge with a church institution, press reports said Wednesday.

By mid-February all houses and buildings in Wandlitz, an area once reserved for senior Communist Party members, will be turned into a rehabilitation center run by the Health Ministry, the mass circulation newspaper Bild Zeitung said.

A total of 23 Politburo members of the communist Socialist Unity Party had lived at Wandlitz. So far, only Mr. Honecker's immediate successor, Egon Krenz, and three others have left. Some are now in prison, including the former East Berlin party chief, Günter Schabowski. Mr. Honecker has not been jailed because of his poor health.

Mr. Honecker, 77, and his wife, Margot, 62, a former education minister, live in fear of being lynched, a spokesman for the East German Lutheran Church told Bild. "Churches here have a moral duty," he said, to see no harm came to the Honeckers, referring to possible church accommodation for them.

East German press reports said the rehabilitation center would concentrate on people suffering from multiple sclerosis, accident victims and the handicapped.

U.S. Denies It Will Allow Noriega to Flee

By Andrew Rosenthal
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a confused tangle of public statements, the White House sought Wednesday to quash speculation that it might allow General Manuel Antonio Noriega to take asylum in another country. It insisted that President George Bush stands firm on bringing the deposed Panamanian leader to the United States to stand trial on drug trafficking charges.

The confusion arose from remarks by Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, during his daily news briefing that were interpreted by some reporters as a shift in the White House position that left the door open to the possibility of General Noriega being sent to isolation in a third country.

By the end of the day, it was not entirely clear whether that interpretation was correct. Mr. Fitzwater acknowledged that some of the confusion may have arisen from the way he handled questions about the general Wednesday.

General Noriega took asylum in the Papal Nunciature in Panama City on Dec. 24, four days after the United States invaded Panama. Since then, the White House has refused to comment in detail on negotiations among the United States, Panama and the Vatican over the general's future, although Mr. Bush indicated last weekend that he was not willing to let him leave Panama for a country other than the United States.

The general is under indictment in two federal courts in Florida on drug trafficking charges. Mr. Bush has made bringing him to trial in the United States a major justification for the Panama invasion, as well as a major aspect of his Latin American policy in general.

On Wednesday, Mr. Fitzwater was asked if it was still the White House position that General Noriega should not go to a third country.

"We want Noriega back," Mr. Fitzwater replied, adding, "that has not changed."

Asked about the subject again later in his briefing, Mr. Fitzwater said: "We've never said 'no third country.' What we have said is 'We want him to come back to the United States.'"

But he added, "We will not rule out any and every kind of alternative," and that prompted news reports that the White House was shifting its policy.

■ Nunn Asks Quick Pullout

The United States must replace its troops in Panama with civilian expertise within months or risk blame for that country's ravaged economy, Senator Sam Nunn said Wednesday, United Press International reported from Washington.

Mr. Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, who was in Panama on Wednesday to observe military operations and review economic options, said Panamanian support for U.S. military involvement might be short-lived.

Mr. Nunn said his impression of the attack was "still positive," but he criticized military intelligence. "We could have learned a lot more in advance," said Mr. Nunn, referring particularly to the "fighting capability" of some of the units loyal to General Noriega.

TRAVEL UPDATE

SAS to Begin Direct Flights to Latvia

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Scandinavian Airlines System plans to begin direct twice-weekly flights to Riga in the Soviet republic of Latvia in April and is considering service to East Berlin and Prague, a spokesman said on Wednesday.

The Soviet airline Aeroflot will shortly announce details of reciprocal flights to Stockholm, the spokesman said. In November, SAS became the first Western carrier to fly to the Baltic republics when it opened a route between Stockholm and the Estonian capital of Tallinn.

British Airways is to end flights to Jordan and will run a joint service with the Royal Jordanian airline from April 1. British Airways currently operates three flights a week between London Gatwick and Amman, via Cairo. The BA-RJ service will run five nonstop flights a week between London Heathrow and Amman, increasing to six on June 1. *(Reuters)*

El Al Israel Airlines plans to increase its U.S. service through a partnership with newly formed North American Airlines. El Al plans to use Boeing 757s operated by North American from Los Angeles to New York on Israeli-bound El Al flights. Passengers will change planes in New York. El Al owns 24.9 percent of North American. *(UPI)*

Anxious photographers taking equipment through X-ray security machines at Britain's main airports can rest assured that film will not be damaged, a trade magazine said, citing tests in which exposed film was passed through the devices up to 20 times. It said results of tests by Amateur Photographer magazine at Heathrow and Gatwick could be applied to many — but not all — X-ray machines worldwide. *(AFP)*

WEATHER

	HIGH		LOW		
EUROPE	C	F	C	F	
Amsterdam	7	45	1	34	
Athens	17	63	8	46	
Barcelona	13	55	4	39	sh
Belgrade	0	32	-1	30	sn
Berlin	1	34	-1	30	sn
Brussels	7	45	1	34	sh
Budapest	2	36	-1	30	sn
Copenhagen	1	34	-1	30	sn
Costa Del Sol	15	59	5	41	fr
Dublin	8	46	5	41	sh
Edinburgh	5	41	2	36	r
Faro	14	57	10	50	fr
Florence	9	48	3	37	fr
Frankfurt	1	34	-1	30	sn
Geneva	1	34	-1	30	sn
Helsinki	-1	30	-3	27	sn
Las Palmas	20	68	13	55	fr
Lisbon	13	55	7	45	sh
London	8	46	7	45	sh
Luxembourg	2	36	0	32	sn
Madrid	9	48	2	36	fr
Milan	5	41	0	32	fr
Moscow	-1	30	-5	23	sn
Munich	1	34	-1	30	sn
Nice	13	55	7	45	fr
Oslo	1	34	-1	30	sn
Paris	4	39	1	34	sh
Prague	1	34	-1	30	sn
Reykjavik	5	41	0	32	sn
Rome	12	54	3	37	fr
Stockholm	3	37	-1	30	sn
Strasbourg	3	37	0	32	sn
Venice	6	43	1	34	fr
Vienna	3	37	-1	30	sn
Warsaw	0	32	-3	27	sn
Zurich	1	34	-1	30	sn
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	7	45	-1	30	sn
Cairo	21	70	12	54	fr
Istanbul	7	45	2	36	sn
Jerusalem	12	54	4	39	fr
Tel Aviv	20	68	14	57	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	—
Sydney	32	90	19	66	PC

	HIGH		LOW		
ASIA	C	F	C	F	
Bangkok	33	91	25	77	
Beijing	3	37	-11	12	
Hong Kong	17	63	13	55	
Manila	32	90	23	73	
New Delhi	23	73	7	45	
Seoul	-2	28	-7	19	
Shanghai	6	43	1	34	
Singapore	31	88	24	75	
Taipei	24	75	16	61	
Tokyo	9	48	2	36	
AFRICA					
Algiers	19	66	8	46	fr
Cape Town	25	77	12	54	fr
Casablanca	17	63	12	54	fr
Harare	25	77	17	63	fr
Lagos	32	90	24	75	fr
Nairobi	28	82	12	54	fr
Tunis	14	57	9	48	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	30	86	20	68	fr
Lima	22	72	19	66	fr
Mexico City	23	73	9	48	fr
Rio de Janeiro	32	90	22	72	fr
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	14	57	10	50	fr
Atlanta	14	57	4	39	fr
Boston	6	43	2	36	fr
Chicago	4	39	2	36	fr
Denver	2	36	-10	14	fr
Detroit	4	39	1	34	fr
Honolulu	29	84	20	68	fr
Houston	17	63	12	54	fr
Los Angeles	16	61	7	45	fr
Miami	27	81	21	70	fr
Minneapolis	3	37	-9	16	fr
New Orleans	20	68	14	57	fr
New York	9	48	4	39	fr
Phoenix	24	75	8	46	fr
San Francisco	12	54	4	39	fr
Seattle	8	46	4	39	fr
Toronto	7	45	2	36	fr
Washington	11	52	4	39	fr

cl-Cloudy; fa-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; rs-sprinkles; sh-showers; sn-snowy; st-stormy.

THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Mainly cloudy. FRANKFURT: Foggy. Temp. 1 — 2 (30 — 36). LONDON: Overcast. Temp. 5 — 6 (41 — 43). MADRID: Cloudy. Temps. 9 — 4 (48 — 39). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temps. 11 — 4 (52 — 39). PARIS: Overcast. Temps. 5 — 0 (41 — 32). ROME: Partly cloudy. Temps. 11 — 3 (52 — 37). TEL AVIV: Mainly cloudy. ZURICH: Foggy. Temps. -1 — 0 (30 — 32). BANGKOK: Rain. Temps. 33 — 25 (91 — 77). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temps. 18 — 16 (64 — 61). MANILA: Rain. Temps. 32 — 23 (90 — 73). SEOUL: Snow. Temps. 1 — -6 (34 — 21). SINGAPORE: Rain. Temps. 29 — 24 (84 — 75). TOKYO: Rain. Temps. 8 — 3 (46 — 37).

New Romanian Parties, Scrambling to Organize, Urge an Election Delay

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

BUCHAREST — Some of Romania's nascent political parties called Wednesday for a delay of national elections planned for April, saying that they could not get ready in time.

The request underlined the difficulties in trying to create new political structures in a society long accustomed to being told what to do by one party, the Communists, and by one man, Nicolae Ceausescu.

Of the half-dozen parties that have surfaced since Mr. Ceausescu's downfall Dec. 22, only one, the National Peasant Party-Christian Democrats, has managed to acquire office space and telephones. That is the extent of its equipment.

None has been able to register yet under a process set forth a few days ago by the young provisional leadership, the National Salvation Committee. More significantly, the parties complain of lack of access to television, radio and a smattering of newborn newspapers.

The media outlets, at least for now, are firmly in the hands of the National Salvation Committee, which intends to put forth its own candidates in the April elections, even though its leaders insist they will not create an official party.

Given these handicaps, two groups — the agrarian-based peasant party and the Democratic Party — said Wednesday that they needed more time to prepare.

The Democrats, who say they are in the tradition of West European social democratic parties, proposed that the elections be put off until September or October. The peasant group, whose roots go back to a party that was forcibly dissolved in 1947, offered no specific date, but said that it, too, wanted a delay.

Not all the new groups agree with a postponement. "The sooner, the better," said Radu Vilsanescu, spokesman for the Liberal Party.

Even within the peasant party, a senior official, Pavel Suian, expressed concern that a delay would give the National Salvation Committee time to consolidate its power. As matters stand, it already has a head start in political experience, since many of its leaders are former Communist Party officials.

Silviu Brucan, a leading tactician of the committee, acknowledged in an interview this week that April elections might be "unfair," but he insisted that the early date had been demanded by student activists who helped bring down Mr. Ceausescu and whose opinions, he said, could not be ignored.

But Mr. Brucan said Wednesday that if opposition parties presented a formal request for a postponement, "We shall consider it."

■ Executive Board Named

The provisional leadership announced the composition Wednesday of an executive board that is apparently empowered with the final say in running the country, The Associated Press reported from Bucharest.

Rompres, the official Romanian news agency, said Ion Iliescu, who is serving as interim president, would also lead the 11-member executive board, which sits at the head of the broader National Salvation Committee.

Rompres listed Dumitru Mazilu, a leading critic of Mr. Ceausescu, as first deputy of the executive board, which has legislative powers and holds ultimate authority for the moment.

هكذا من الأصل

Daimler-Benz AG, Postfach

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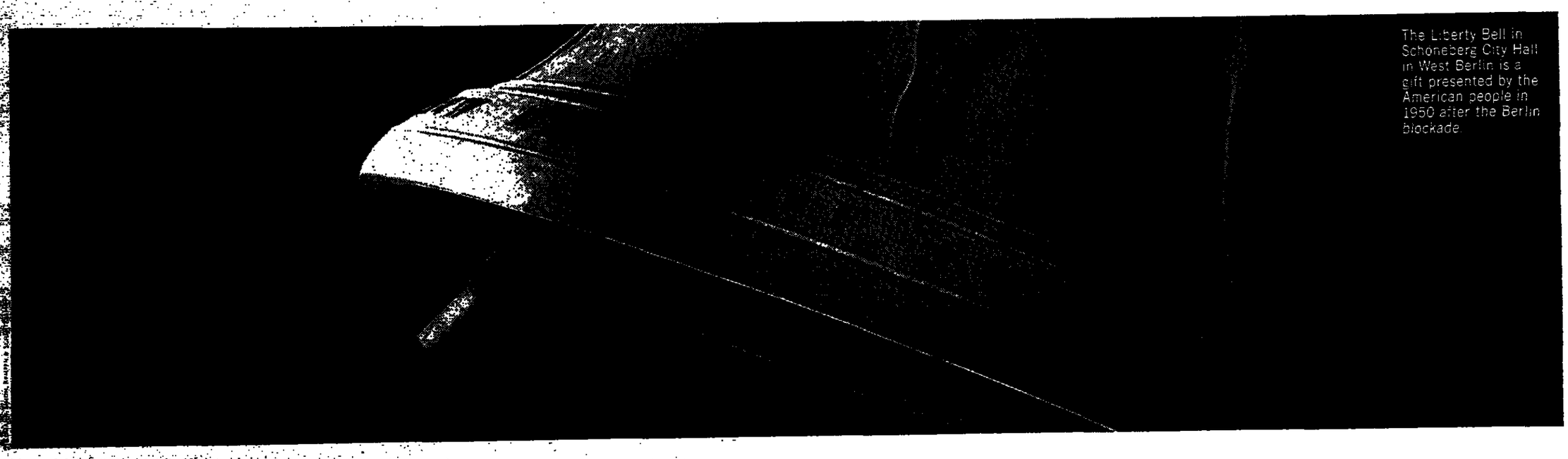
Inscription on the Liberty Bell in Berlin



The Liberty Bell in Schoneberg City Hall in West Berlin is a gift presented by the American people in 1950 after the Berlin blockade.

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OPINION

Havel Has It Right

It may prove to be true, as the current folk wisdom in Washington has it, that Vaclav Havel doesn't stand much chance of being a successful president of Czechoslovakia. Mr. Havel is, after all, a playwright (an unspoken "only" generally precedes this depiction in worried conversation), and the political and economic wreckage he must address would tax a man much more experienced in statecraft than he. But since the common folk wisdom has already proved so spectacularly wrong in predicting outcomes in Eastern Europe and since Mr. Havel has already proved so spectacularly right in his attempts to change his country's ways, we would advise a little caution on the forecasting front.

That's point one. Point two is that whether Mr. Havel in fact lasts a month, a year or a full term in office and whether he does an effective political job or not, the televised speech he made to his countrymen on New Year's Day will rank as an enormous and priceless contribution to understanding not just the meaning of the revolution in Eastern Europe but also the obligations that revolution now imposes on the people who brought it about. No one who had the combined insight and courage to utter those words should be written off as a political innocent. Mr. Havel understands and dares to say what the dark side of modern Europe's history has been about.

The theme that strikes us as most important is summed up in this quote: "When I talk about a decayed moral environment ... I mean all of us, because all of us have become accustomed to the totalitarian system, accepted it as an inalterable fact and thereby kept it running. In other words, all of us are responsible, each to a different degree, for keeping the totalitarian machine running. None of us is merely a victim of it, because all of us helped to create it together." Mr. Havel describes acceptance of this unwelcome truth as a precondition of assuming responsibility now to recreate the country and the society.

Had the assertion that no one in his audience was "merely a victim" come from anyone other than a principal victim of the Czechoslovakian Communist regime — dissenter Havel was hounded and persecuted for years — it might not have had the same moral force and authority. Even so, these words will sound cruel to some who remember how the Czechs were, first, manipulated into subjection by their Soviet occupiers and then brutally run over, 21 years ago, when they tried to break free. But Mr. Havel needs no instruction in that, and he can hardly be charged with sympathy for the crowd he worked so relentlessly against the odds to pitch out.

What he is saying recognizes something else: the painful truth that throughout these newly disencumbered countries, as in countries coming out of tyrannical rule elsewhere around the world, it was finally not just a few guys with guns against a subdued populace. Rather there were, over time, infinite shades and degrees of compliance, acquiescence, responsibility, collusion and resistance adding up to a very complicated whole. The hardest questions facing these countries now are said to be economic. But, in our view, right up there with the economy is the core political question of establishing a realistic historical understanding of what happened. One notes with a certain uneasiness that in some of these places government and press figures who just months ago were spouting and/or enforcing the party line are now prodigiously denouncing their fallen patrons in a style not so different from before. Opportunists and revisionist record-keepers will flourish.

Perhaps not the hardest but surely the most delicate challenge facing Mr. Havel and his counterparts in Eastern Europe will lie in finding the proper dimension of punishment for the worst offenders and chastisement for the in-betweens, and in compelling the great mass of people who suffered so to accept a sufficient measure of responsibility for their past to enable them to take responsibility for creating a decent future together. However his term in office works out, Mr. Havel understands the precondition of national regeneration.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Poland Takes the Plunge

The Polish celebration of the new year has already ended. The crash program to propel the economy into capitalism has gone abruptly into effect, and that means pain. The price of heating fuel may jump by seven times. Other necessities will also cost much more. And hundreds of thousands of workers will soon be unemployed.

There is no certainty that the brazen plan to revive the economy will work. Success depends on the willingness of Polish workers to swallow severe short-term losses because they trust that their new government is working for their long-term benefit. Herein lies Poland's advantage among the East bloc countries just emerging from the stifling grip of communism: trust.

The workers created Solidarity, and Solidarity created the economic program. This trust might buy the government just enough time to conquer inflation and economic stagnation.

The Polish economy is a disaster. To stop raging inflation, the fledgling government must control money creation. To do that it must control government spending. In Poland that means ending widespread price subsidies. Hence almost all price controls have now suddenly ended. Prices of food, fuel and nearly everything else will soar — for a short time.

If wages are allowed to follow, the battle against inflation will be lost. So the program calls for wage controls and therefore a deliberate fall in living standards. If workers go along, the budget deficit can be eradicated and inflation licked. Afterward, living standards can recover. If workers strike, the entire program will collapse.

Price hikes will not be the only assault on workers. The government will end most subsidies to industries. Bankruptcies will occur, creating something new and frightening in a society accustomed to Communist controls — unemployment. The uncertain promise of unemployment insurance offers only a small measure of comfort.

Even if inflation is conquered and unemployment is temporary, the economic program will create severe social strains. Competitive markets reward some people and punish others. Economic outcomes will surely become less equal — a jolting change in a nation used to government-guaranteed equality.

Poland's leaders will be tempted to cushion the impact of rough market forces by offering subsidies and protections that would make economic failure less costly to individuals. If carefully designed, such intervention can follow the "gentle" Scandinavian model that many East Europeans envy. If lavish, however, they could destroy incentives to work hard.

The impact of Poland's plunge into capitalism will be felt through Eastern Europe. Czechoslovakia's parliament has recently approved a similar transition to Western-style markets. Unlike Poland, the government in Prague was not created by its workers. But Czechoslovakia does not suffer Poland's huge debt and consumer shortages. The political base is less sure but the economic base is stronger.

The other countries of Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union, have their eyes on Poland. They may not choose the same cold capitalist bath, but their commitment to a scary world of competitive markets may still depend on the outcome of Poland's brave plunge.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Road to Fluency

What's wrong with the way American students are taught foreign languages? Just about everything, says a report from the American Council on Education.

The main problem is incoherence. To learn a foreign language takes years of sustained study, something the American education system is notoriously bad at providing. It takes forethought and coordination between school levels — between, say, an elementary school that introduces fifth- and sixth-graders to French and a junior high school that suddenly decides to offer everybody Russian. Then there are elementary schools fired up about immersing kindergarten and first-grade students in Japanese — how will that progress be maintained in later grades? Where will the supply of teachers come from? The situation in colleges is even worse, with nearly all language training being geared to upper-level literature courses and hardly any of it calculated to build directly on the year or two of French or Spanish most Americans had in high school.

How can order be brought from this chaos? It is not as if the field lacked resources or manpower: The network of foreign language teachers, university research centers and international programs is a sprawling one with hundreds of grants, foreign exchange programs and independent techniques, many of them very effective, none of them properly monitored or publicized within the field. The problem is coordinating those resources and building a structure through which to funnel sorely needed additional corporate and/or government support, if any can be mustered.

How to do it? Among foreign language educators a lively fight on this question is now going on. One group, a 165-member consortium of institutions, calls for a new federal agency to draw the strands together — an endeavor more likely to slow down than speed up any efforts to streamline the field. Beneath the umbrella, though, are groups that have taken a different tack and are quietly going about the research that is needed before any coordination can occur.

The report from the Johns Hopkins-based National Foreign Language Center, "International Studies and the Undergraduate," is such an effort. It brings together surveys of study-abroad programs, numbers of students in advanced language and area studies, and contact between foreign language courses and those that should be intertwined with them but often aren't. It calls for more cooperation within and across university departments — not by a third party from above, but by the players themselves. That is a crucial first step on what will be a long road.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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The Soviet Union Is an Empire in Danger of Collapse

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Eastern Europe in 1989 had only to be liberated from its tyrants. The Soviet Union in 1990 has to be saved from itself. The first was easy — astoundingly so; only the Romanians paid a price in human lives. The Romanians, that is, and the East Germans of 1953 and Hungarians of 1956, whose uprisings made it evident that the general liberation which now has taken place was an eventual inevitability.

No inevitabilities play in the fortunes of the U.S.S.R. today. What is so striking about the Soviet situation is the role which hazard has played and will again play. Mikhail Gorbachev is a product of a reforming intelligentsia which would influence events even if there were no Mikhail Gorbachev. Nonetheless he is a politician of genius, and a statesman; without him Soviet reform could have come too late, or even now have failed, and the general liberation might have required much violence.

The struggle now is not to save communism or to reform communism but simply to save the state.

This whole extraordinary historical episode began by hazard, even though Leninists must insist on the opposite: that what happened to Russia was the product of immense social forces nothing could withstand. It was the German general staff which sent Lenin off from Switzerland to imperial Russia in 1917. It was one of those decisions that seemed a good idea at the time. Ludendorf, of the general staff, wrote afterwards, "Headquarters considered that in this way the defenses of the [Russian] army would be weakened" — and indeed they were, in the chaotic months which followed. The ultimate outcome of the decision, 28 years later, was Lenin's red flag flying over a ruined Berlin.

Now the ultimate outcome of that Soviet victory over Nazi Germany may prove to be the Soviet Union's own collapse, brought on by overextension and the waste of the country's resources in a superpower role, born of war and European conquest, which the U.S.S.R. was incapable of sustaining — and which produced lethal internal contradictions.

The Soviet Union is not a "normal" state. Advanced science and technology coexist with an economy of Third World standards. It is the last of the 19th century empires to survive. Belorussia, the Ukraine, Bessarabia (Soviet Moldavia), Georgia, the Caucasus, Azerbaijan and Armenia are annexed territories. What now is Soviet Central Asia, and much of the Soviet Far East, were acquired only a century ago.

An American analogy would be a United States with Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Southern California overwhelmingly Catholic and Spanish-speaking, northern California Russian-speaking and Orthodox, the northern Midwest and New England French in language and culture, and Southerners still convinced that they live in occupied territory.

Finland, the Baltic nations, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Armenia all fought for their independence of Russia when the civil war broke out in 1918. The Baltic states, parts of Poland and of what used to be East Prussia were incorporated (or reincorporated) into the Soviet Union only in the course of the Second World War.

Today there are separatist movements in virtually all these places — and there is violence. On the Iranian border just last Friday, rioters against the local Communist authorities raised the ominous cry — recalling 1917 — of "power to the people," and one excited militant compared the situation with that in Romania.

In reaction there is a growing Russian nationalist movement whose campaign platform (elections scheduled for March) addresses voters as "Compatriots," not Comrades, and declares that "Russia has always been and will remain a global power." The document attacks "naive" politicians who are cutting "Russia's" military power on grounds of a need for mere military sufficiency, "while the United States goes on with its armaments programs."

Mr. Gorbachev's New Year's message justifiably spoke of "a sentiment of bitterness" provoked by the checks that perestroika has met in the last 12 months — "the great difficulties economic reform has encountered, the worsened consumer goods supply." He went on: "For the first time we have experienced massive work stoppages in industry. There has been a lack of order and discipline." And there have been the ethnic tensions "that have caused inquietude throughout the year."

There is extreme pessimism in official and intellectual circles in Moscow about how, or whether, all this can be surmounted. As yet there is not despair; rather, a determination to go on with reform at whatever cost, in recognition of the fact that no rational alternative exists to going on. Yet go where? Here is the problem. No one can describe with confidence how to do what all want to do.

The economic reforms already undertaken have made things worse rather than better. The political reforms have excited disintegrative nationalisms and weakened the authority of the party. The argument over economic policy has resulted in a new compromise program of action which no one likes and few believe in. Nationality tensions have no answer except a rise in general living standards that is nowhere in sight.

The struggle now is not to save communism or to reform communism but simply to save the state: a state which, provisionally, describes itself as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics — its socialism, its system of soviets and its union all in doubt.

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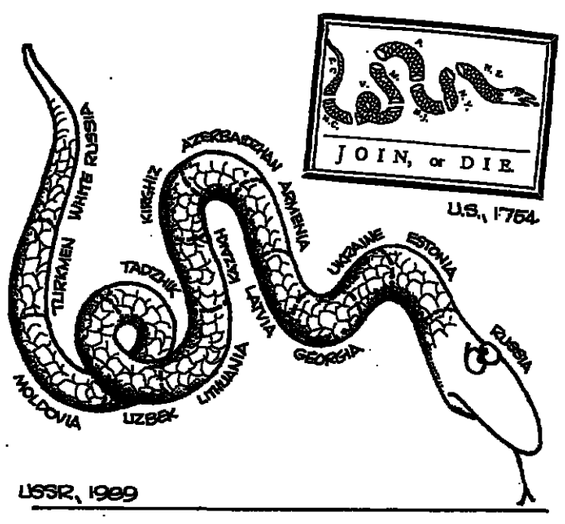


Baltic Separatists Should Think Again

By Robert Schaeffer

WASHINGTON — The Lithuanian Communist Party, by breaking with Moscow, has raised the expectations of secessionist movements in Lithuania and the other Baltic republics and among the 104 ethnic nationalities in the 12 other republics, 20 autonomous republics and 18 national districts of the Soviet Union.

But while Lithuanians want to exercise their self-determination and secede from the union, a right guaranteed by the constitution, the secession of Lithuania or any other republic would ultimately lead away from democracy, not toward it.

Separatism threatens to undermine potential democracy in the Soviet Union just as the Civil War imperiled democracy in the United States. Analyzing minorities and their secession, Abraham Lincoln said: "They make a precedent which in turn will divide and ruin them; for a minority of their own will secede whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such minority."

No doubt the Lithuanians can make a strong case for independence. Although their land had been part of the czarist empire from 1795 to 1918, it was independent between the world wars before being annexed illegally in 1939.

But its case is not unique. Ethnic groups throughout the Soviet Union have deserving claims. Once secessionist principles are admitted, there is no reason why independence should not be extended to all.

In the short run, secession seems a good way to exercise political power and resolve ethnic conflict. But the partition of other countries has caused serious, ongoing problems.

After World Wars I and II, Ireland, Korea, China, Vietnam, India, Pakistan, Palestine, Germany and Cyprus were divided so that separate ethnic or ideological groups could exercise self-determination. Partition caused enormous social dislocations and impoverished the meaning of citizenship and sovereignty.

The partitions displaced millions of people living on the "wrong" side of newly created borders, yet many minorities remained behind, mocking attempts to create ethnically homogeneous states. Upon taking power, majority groups have typically disfranchised minorities, denigrated nonofficial languages and undermined minorities' civil rights. Such discrimination, of course, exacerbated social conflict.

Secessionism for some is incompatible with democracy for all.

Partitions left the territorial status of many countries unresolved, helping set the stage for conflict over disputed territories. The major wars since World War II — in Korea and Vietnam, between India and Pakistan, and Israel and its neighbors — have been partly a consequence of partition-induced problems.

Similar problems would likely attend the secession of Lithuania or other republics. There are sizable minorities in Lithuania and Estonia; Latvians are in the minority in their own country. What would become of other ethnic groups in independent states? We might well expect disruptive migrations, which would neither create homogeneous states nor resolve conflicts between majorities and minorities.

While Baltic secessionists have sought independence peacefully, their attitudes toward minorities can be gauged by laws already enacted (and sometimes rescinded). The laws have limited the voting rights of minorities, restricted immigration and required government officials to use indigenous languages or lose their jobs. Legislation of this sort degrades the meaning of citizenship and sets the stage for inter-ethnic conflict.

Mikhail Gorbachev has attempted to democratize the political process and to devolve considerable power from the center to the republics. Whether this will assuage independence-minded ethnic groups is unclear. But he clearly understands that secessionism for some is incompatible with democracy for all. "To exercise self-determination through secession is to blow apart the union, to pit people against one another and sow discord, bloodshed and death," he has said.

Baltic ethnic groups believe that secessionist politics will help them achieve democracy. But in the long run the pursuit of self-determination is likely to come at the expense of democracy and lead into a sectarian cul-de-sac from which it will be difficult to escape.

The writer is author of "Warpaths: The Politics of Partition." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Panama: Call New Elections, With Uncle Sam Standing Aside

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — An American invasion finally dumped General Manuel Antonio Noriega of Panama. Popular fury rid Romania of the Ceausescus. Various means reach the end.

It was not to America's credit, though, that it felt obliged to send 25,000 troops and let Panama City be ravaged to depose an obscene little man it had promoted as Enemy No. 1.

It is unfortunate that the events coincided, making the contrast so clear. And regrettable that Secretary of State James Baker made a point of comparing them.

But it was downright demeaning that U.S. forces went on to childish tricks of harassing General Noriega by hard-rock bombardment in his Vatican refuge and raiding the home of the Nicaraguan ambassador.

There is some responsibility attached to being the superpower that wishes to promote freedom and the rule of law in the world, and it isn't fulfilled only by spending might and money. Behavior counts, too, and errors are cumulative.

By the time President George Bush decided to unleash his frustration with Panama, a big messy operation was probably inevitable. It started long ago, sometimes with good intentions.

The United States decided to build up Panama's National Defense Forces as the first line of defense for the canal, and encouraged its leaders to seek popularity with energetic civil action. The forces took over the country, leaving an administrative vacuum now.

Then, Washington had further needs. General Noriega had presumed that his support for the contras in Nicaragua earned him indulgence for his private enterprises, and was only disabused when his mentors found him playing both sides, funneling supplies to the Sandinistas and Cuba around America's embargo.

A series of attempted coups, sanctions and deals showed that in its haughty assumption of command, Washington seriously misunderstood the Panama it had developed, and underestimated its man.

So the deed was done. The new president, Guillermo Endara, will have a hard time erasing the stamp of being Uncle Sam's puppet, pleased as most Panamanians are at General Noriega's fall. He would be well advised to call new elections when the country settles down. The fact that last spring's elections were stolen from him is less than a solid mandate.

The best part of what was achieved in Eastern Europe is that it was done with so little violence, except in Romania. Even there, the abolition of the death sentence is encouraging.

Although the hasty execution of the Ceausescus was ugly, it probably saved lives both by convincing their police force that continuing to fight was futile and by venting popular thirst for revenge.

Czechoslovakia's new president-playwright, Vaclav Havel, set the appropriate tone for the new era in calling on his fellow citizens to rely on dignity, honesty and honor. "We are not like them" was a slogan of the peaceable massed demonstrators who forced out the regime.

Revolutions do devour their children, whether they are made from above or from below. There are big holes now in all these overturned societies, and big recriminations and personal grievances will be surging to fill them. All need organization, and those that proceed gently will have the best chance of staying civil.

Perhaps the end of 1989 is at last the answer to 1789, whose bicentennial the French celebrated so flamboyantly last summer. In his book on the French revolution, "Citizens," Simon Schama stressed the dangers.

A reviewer noted his suggestion that the ensuing "bestialities touched on some fundamental flaw within the revolutionary ideal itself — that there is, inescapably, in the very process of liberation a paradox of violation."

It is a flaw inherent in violence and the arrogance of supposing that there is a ready-made formula for the good society, one that can be imported or imposed. In addition, the revolutionary French had the misfortune of facing an angry, armed coterie of European monarchs determined to stifle their "community of free citizens."

The East Europeans are now finding only encouragement, even from their erstwhile Soviet sovereigns. Mikhail Gorbachev may be uneasy; there are even rumors of stirring Red Army resentment at loss of dominion. But he seems to understand that his country is better off with friends on its borders than with complacent viceroys and sullen subjects.

Panama and the whole of Central America would be the better for U.S. understanding that the United States must stand aside and let people work out their own way to get along with a powerful neighbor. And so would the United States. Good intentions served with force and deceit are offensive, too.

The New York Times.

Military Intervention Can't Solve the Real Problems

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — Europe's reaction to the U.S. invasion of Panama has been unusually deferential for a continent that once worked up great outrage over the use of American muscle in Vietnam and other Third World countries. Manuel Antonio Noriega's ouster registers here as the predictable fate of a mouse who chooses to jab the thorn into the foot of the lion rather than taking it out.

General Noriega's despicableness, President George Bush's choice of the holiday season for the operation and the competing distraction of a revolution in Romania all contributed to the tepid European reaction. But equally important is the sense here that the U.S. invasion is a poor guide to the state of American strength or resolve in world affairs today.

That resolve must still be defined in Europe and in competition with Mikhail Gorbachev, not in peripheral conflicts with minor tyrants. Overseas, watching the United States smash its own client state has had all the thrill and meaning of watching the sledgehammering of an ant.

Europeans do not share the outrage that Latin Americans voice through the condemnation by the Organization of American States, nor the enthusiasm that public opinion polls indicate American citizens feel. Globally, Panama is less controversial than it is in the American hemisphere. The invasion has been accepted and applauded or has met with indifference, despite the motions that President Bush's friends in Moscow and Beijing have gone through of vigorously protesting the American action.

In Europe, there are no crowds in the streets burning the Stars and Stripes. Governments normally quick to take up the cause of abused Third World nationalism are sending no notes of protests. True, the dubious aesthetics of a military operation that culminated in a rock music barrage against the Pope's embassy and offered a $1 million bounty draws scorn here for poor taste and yahooism. But politically, Mr. Bush's Panama adventure is getting a free ride.

France provides a good example. Three years after he refused to allow the United States overflight rights to bomb Libya, President François Mitterrand responds to press conference questions on Panama by listing with approval the justifications for the American action against General Noriega. Moreover, France joined Britain and the United States in vetoing a United Nations Security Council resolution condemning the invasion.

"We are certainly not going to give Bush trouble on this," one of Mr. Mitterrand's senior aides said shortly after the invasion began. His tones implied that Panama's frequently violated "sovereignty" was not worth the trouble of raising Washington's hackles at a moment when Europe is undergoing dramatic transformation and the Cold War is ending. If Mr. Bush decided that bombing Detroit would help in the war on drugs, the French would react in about the same way as they have to this invasion. They would hope to get his attention back soon on real foreign policy problems.

Despite the wishful thinking by American strategists hurrying to find a new global military role for the United States beyond Europe and the Cold War, Panama does not represent the wave of the future. This invasion is more likely to be seen in retrospect as a late example of a major power using disproportionate military power in the Third World to resolve a problem that better political and diplomatic management would have avoided in the first place.

Another important strand in the underwhelmed reaction by many Europeans to the invasion of Panama is a feeling that their own example should be of benefit to the United States. Britain and France treated their former colonies in Africa 30 years ago approximately in the way Washington treats Panama today. Threats to their citizens, existing treaties and strategic interests all were cited to justify a string of French and British interventions. But West Europeans learned that neo-colonial relationships were even more expensive and troublesome than maintaining the old colonial structures had been. They profitably shed the micro-management of their former colonial networks in favor of the European Community.

If the climate of permanent crisis created by the division of Germany and the Sovietization of Eastern Europe does ease significantly, will American taxpayers continue to keep the American military in the style to which it has become accustomed so that it can intervene in the Third World? Or, as I suspect, will the electorate finally begin to hold politicians responsible for not being able to manage the Noriegas they helped create?

The real problems that the Third World poses for the United States, such as drugs, immigration or the debt crisis in Latin America, are not susceptible to military intervention. Overcoming such dangers requires patience, persistence, political skills and a commitment that quick military interventions cannot substitute for. Using the sledgehammer in Panama says little about America's interests; helping pick up the pieces will say a lot about America's values.

The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Justice for Jeanne

PARIS — *The Herald says in an editorial:* The performance of "Jeanne d'Arc" by Sarah Bernhardt last evening [Jan. 3] is something more than a dramatic representation. It was natural that this gifted artist add to her achievements the character which has held the foremost place in France's patriotic imagination. The Maid of Orleans has not had good treatment at the hands of Shakespeare or Voltaire. History has avoided, rather than explained, her life. And now that the best sentiment in Christian France is moving the Vatican for her canonization, it is proper that the drama give its supreme aid in doing her memory justice. The performance will be an event in the history of French patriotism.

1915: Revolts in Albania

ATHENS — Despatches from Albania state that the situation there has become exceedingly serious. The revolution is assuming alarming proportions, and nearly all of eastern Albania has fallen to the rebels. The capture of Durazzo, now occupied by Essad Pasha, is imminent. The revolution has been attributed to the Young Turks, who are seeking to interfere with Servian operations against Austria.

1940: Celestial Governors

ROME — Raffaele Bendandi, a scientist, confirms that the Flood occurred in Noah's time. He collected data while making astronomical studies during which four planets beyond Neptune were discovered. "These celestial bodies regulate our entire solar system. It is their huge power of attraction which causes all geological movements and earthquakes," he said. "By means of research on the planets' movements, I have reached the conclusion that the deluge occurred in 2687 B.C. I have also obtained proof that the 'mythical' island of Atlantis existed west of the Pillars of Hercules and was submerged beneath the Atlantic by an earthquake."

OPINION

On Abortion, Republicans Need Creative Thinking

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Jack Rains, running for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in Texas, recently told a right-to-life group that he stood "shoulder-to-shoulder" with it. But time (two weeks) passed, and perhaps polls were consulted, and then he announced that, come to think about it, he was an abortion-rights candidate. "My mind has not changed," he explained. "My thinking has crystallized."

Mr. Rains may be "right" with the electorate if it wants Plasticman, an infinitely malleable creature. But if Abraham Lincoln's party is to get off the hook it has impaled itself on regarding abortion, it must look to Lincoln's example.

Here is what the hook looks like. When Republicans convene in 1992, the ticket probably will be long settled and 15,000 bored journalists will have but one big story to make bigger by being a megaphone for both sides. The story will be the floor fight over the platform language — whatever it is — on abortion.

The 1980 platform said: "Abortion, despite the complex nature of its various issues, is ultimately concerned with equality of rights under the law. While we recognize differing views on this question among Americans in general — and in our own party — we affirm our support of a constitutional amendment to restore protection of the right to life for unborn children."

By 1984 and again in 1988, the platform said: "The unborn child has a fundamental right to life which cannot be infringed. We therefore reaffirm our support for a human-life amendment to the Constitution, and we endorse legislation to make clear that the Fourteenth Amendment's protections apply to unborn children." (That means, among many other things, that a pregnant woman who abuses alcohol or other drugs is committing child abuse.)

The right-to-life movement will seek to hold, in the platform committee, this maximalist position. The party dare not stand on that plank again. But how can it adapt to political realities without appearing unprincipled? It can begin by looking to Lincoln.

The 1850s arguments that drew Lincoln to greatness concerned not whether slavery should be abolished forthwith or even in the foreseeable future, but rather two other questions, one general, one specific. The general question was: Would national policy stigmatize slavery as a tragic legacy and a moral wrong? The specific question was: Would policy confine slavery to its historic dominion by banning it from the territories, thereby, Lincoln hoped, putting it on a path to ultimate extinction?

Republicans, said Lincoln, should "insist that [slavery] should, as far as may be, be treated as wrong, and one of the methods of treating it as a wrong is to make provision that it shall grow no larger."

Opponents of abortion argue that the issue is akin to the slavery issue because it concerns the scope of the concept of personhood, and because the issue was inflamed by judicial fiat (Dred Scott, Roe v. Wade). But there is a third similarity that Republicans should note: The logic of Lincoln's response to the reality of slavery as a rooted institution is a model for dealing with the reality of abortion as a prevalent practice and a right currently enjoying broad if uneasy support.

In 1860, advocates of immediate, outright abolition of slavery were orally earnest but not politically serious. As with advocacy of abolition of abortion in 1990, the abolitionist position regarding slavery was emotionally satisfying but politically impracticable.

However, the Republicans' first successful presidential candidate knew that to do good you must hold office, and that to get to the core of a controversy you begin by nudging in its borders. The right-to-life movement and its Republican allies should begin at the borders.

Most Americans may favor substantial abortion rights but they also are uneasy about the promiscuous creation and destruction of life, often for frivolous reasons of negligence and convenience. There is, I believe, a vague but broad and plausible intuition that the moral status, and hence the protection appropriate for, a fetus changes with its developmental stages. (Hence the power of, and fury from pro-abortion people concerning, photographs of aborted fetuses sufficiently developed to resemble infants.)

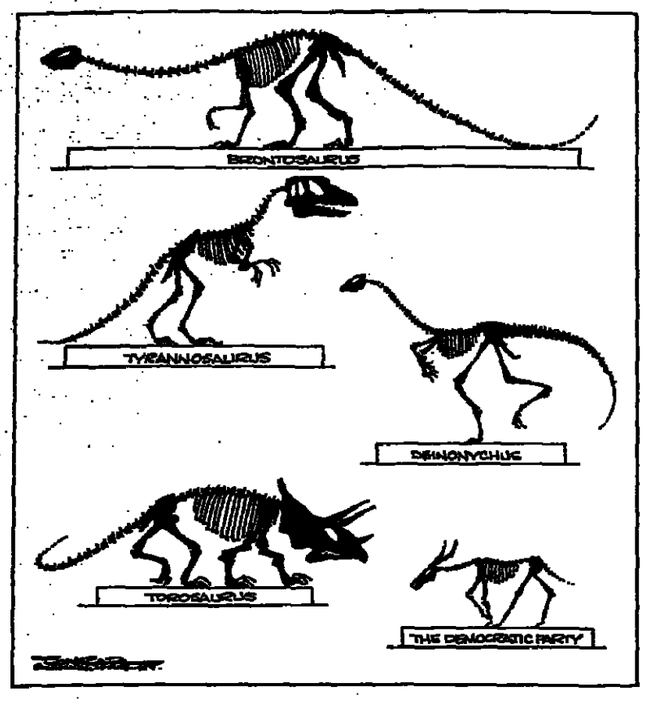
Opponents of abortion can aspire to piecemeal abolition, endorsing government policy that treats abortion as (as ownership of slaves was) a contractible right. The first contraction should place severe restrictions on all abortions after, say, the eighth week of gestation. This point can be set with reference to neurological and other fetal developments. If abortion advocates opposed it they would seem extreme.

Furthermore, long-run abolitionists can insist on stigmatizing the right as a bitter legacy of bad practices and confused thinking. The stigmatizing policy would be that the exercise of the right shall not be subsidized by public funds.

But such funds shall be used to provide alternatives to it — birth control, adoption, child care, other supports for unwed mothers — just as there were proposals for using public funds to purchase emancipation (a lot cheaper than war, Lincoln said).

Republican thinking must crystallize along some such lines or many Republicans now in office will look unprincipled, or will be unemployed.

Washington Post Writers Group.



She's Home and Feeling Better Now

By Dave Barry

MIAMI — Recently my wife, Beth, was ravaged by a sudden, unexpected outbreak of modern medical care. Well, O.K., technically she also had a medical problem — which I won't go into here except to say that it quickly faded into dim memory once the treatment began.

Which is exactly the point. As you know if you've ever been subjected to modern medical care, the whole theory is that if they can make you feel awful enough, you'll begin to look back on your original ailment with actual fondness.

They take out all your blood and put you in a tiny room where they expose you repeatedly to daytime television, and every few hours total strangers come in to give you Jell-O and stab you with small medical harpoons. Then they say, "Are you feeling BETTER NOW? Perhaps we should give you some MORE MEDICAL CARE HAHAHAHAHA."

Pretty soon you're on the floor, using whatever limbs they forgot to disable or remove to scrabble toward the elevator, your butt sticking into the air through a hospital garment no larger than a standard Handi-Wipe, your tubes dragging out 15 or 20 feet behind you and spewing a telltale trail of Jell-O that enables the hospital people to track you down and capture you.

Actually, Beth's doctor, technically known as Doctor Bob, was very nice. In fact everybody at the hospital was nice. But you never really know, with the medical profession. A lot goes on behind closed doors. Just a week before Beth went into the hospital, a reader in New Delhi sent me an article from the Hindustan Times about a doctor at a medical college who wanted to determine the "effect of human blood on the stomach when taken orally," so he whipped up a bunch of sandwiches made out of . . .

— WARNING —

DO NOT READ THE REST OF THIS SENTENCE IF YOU ARE OPERATING HEAVY MACHINERY

. . . human bone marrow. I am not making this up. According to the article, the doctor fed the sandwiches to an unsuspecting colleague, claiming that they contained "a special sauce sent by his sister from America." The doctor was suspended from the college. The colleague is reportedly still off his feed.

This article kept popping into my brain while Doctor Bob and the other skilled professionals were explaining to us in detailed scientific terms how come Beth needed an onslaught of preventive medical care even though she was feeling perfectly fine.

"Do you have any questions?" they kept asking. I had two main ones:

1. "How about we just forget this whole thing?"

2. "You guys eat REGULAR SANDWICHES at this hospital, right?"

But I never found a good time to ask these questions, and so early one morning I drove to the hospital and surrendered Beth, who — this particular detail sticks in my mind, for some reason — was still feeling perfectly fine. They took her away and put masks on and committed acts of medical care on her, and when they brought her back, she was experiencing what the medical community likes to call "discomfort." This is like saying Hiroshima experienced "urban renewal." I have not seen Beth experience so much discomfort since the time she experienced the Joy and Wonder of Natural Childbirth, during which she left inch-deep grip marks in the steel bed rail.

So I kept lunging out into the corridor and tackling medical professionals around the ankles and dragging them in to look at Beth. "Yes," they'd explain helpfully, while Beth was thrashing around and making sound track noises from "The Exorcist" and, in her occasional moments of rationality, asking to be taken outside and shot, "she is experiencing some discomfort."

Finally I was able, without medical training, to figure out what was wrong.

"No wonder she's in pain!" I exclaimed. "Some maniac has put STAPLES INTO HER!"

I'm serious. Right into her body. If you, like so many of us, were ever stapled in the hand by Walter Gorski in the fourth grade, you know that even ONE staple is very painful; Beth had enough to supply a bustling legal practice. So you can imagine my shock when I learned that this had been done by, of all people, Doctor Bob. Yes! He was CHARGING US to staple Beth! What is more, he had installed a DRAIN. In my WIFE. I realized right then that Beth had to recover quickly, because God knows what they would do to her next. I might come in one morning and find a kazoo sticking out of her forehead.

Fortunately she got out, and she's going to be fine. Someday she may even feel as good as before they started medically caring for her. So all's well that ends well, and although I've been "poking some fun" here at the medical community, I'm sure you realize that, deep inside, I have a large inflamed cyst of respect for it. Really. Trust me. Have a sandwich.

P.S.: The bill for the staples — just the staples — was $63.

Knight-Ridder Newspapers.

MEANWHILE

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Third World Debt: Audit the Flight-Capitalists' Accounts

Once it became clear that the offshore fortunes of Nicolae Ceausescu and his family would be identified publicly, the Swiss banking authorities declared that they would be isolated and frozen. And U.S. authorities have obtained the cooperation of offshore bankers in several countries in freezing the funds of General Manuel Antonio Noriega of Panama.

This is consistent with the treatment of corruptly gained offshore assets of previously deposed heads of state of the past decade. But what about the corruptly acquired flight-capital holdings of currently serving life presidents, absolute rulers, senior civil servants, military leaders and other members of ruling elites who dominate some Third World countries? The funds they have diverted were intended to accelerate development in their countries, which have received aid grants and bilateral, multilateral and commercial bank loans in the past.

Before there can be significant Third World debt reduction, an auditing process should be implemented to determine where the foreign exchange inflows ultimately were used, who was accountable, what is recoverable, which banks and countries will cooperate and from which individuals, companies and institutions reimbursement should be sought.

In many of these countries, flight capital remains the greatest constraint on achievement of agricultural and commercial self-sufficiency.

Unless all governments cooperate in making their leaders fully accountable to their people and prevail on offshore banking centers to trace, and report to competent national authorities, corruptly gained flight capital movements, new financial aid to many Third World countries, coupled with debt reduction, will not achieve the goals set out.

KARL A. ZIEGLER.
London.

Washington and Panama

We have heard the usual chorus condemning the United States for removing Manuel Antonio Noriega. Many of the same singers were also quite vocal in their denunciations of General Noriega and his odious regime. Now they howl about United States "intervention." This is rank hypocrisy. George Bush has put an end to General Noriega's reign of terror, acting with the support of the vast majority of Panama's people and its rightful president, Guillermo Endara.

ZVI BEN MORDECAI.
Jerusalem.

Has George Bush lost his mind? Was he really convinced that the removal of Manuel Antonio Noriega — a U.S. ally until three or four years ago — was worth the invasion of Panama?

What has been the result? The death of innocent civilians, chaos in Panama and the possibility of a long and protracted occupation. Will we ever learn?

For a country that claims to be one of the world's leading democracies, the use of violence to achieve political ends is never an answer.

JAMES HARDER.
Hannover, West Germany.

The Frank Sinatra Doctrine

Regarding "Central America: Time for the Sinatra Doctrine" (Opinion, Dec. 7):

Is the editorial page the right place for Carlos Fuentes's fiction? Fidel Castro hoped that the Czechs would resist? He was forced to follow the Brezhnev doctrine? Is this the beginning of one of Mr. Fuentes's more surrealistic novels?

Suppose the United States ends all military support for governments in Central America. The Salvadoran government collapses three months later after a bloody civil war. A short time later a conference in Cuba announces the formation of a Caribbean Pact, its sole objective being to ensure the continuing existence of Marxist-Leninism in Central America. The state assumes control of the people, forever condemned to struggle up the steep slope of a few men's idealism.

"Good fiction," said Tolstoy, "must present a moral imperative." The Sinatra doctrine that Mr. Fuentes speaks is fiction devoid of any and all morality.

CHRISTOPHER M. VEITH.
Duisburg, West Germany.

Carlos Fuentes wrote, referring to Eastern Europe: "Instead of the Brezhnev doctrine, we have what the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi Gerasimov, whose humor is perhaps more Gogolian than Kafkaesque, calls the Frank Sinatra doctrine: Let each country do it its way."

At the United Nations

In reponse to "In the '90s, the UN May Get a Chance to Show Its Stuff" (Opinion, Dec. 10) by Jeane Kirkpatrick:

Unlike the Western majority in the early decades of the United Nations, the present majority is principled and humane. The United States compensated for its loss of influence in the General Assembly in the '70s by abusing the veto privilege in the Security Council, as the Soviet Union had done before that. While the Soviet Union, under the imaginative leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev, has acknowledged past mistakes and taken a positive stance toward the UN as an instrument for peace, the United States has continued to exhibit profound unseriousness in the world organization.

MOHAMED ALWAN.
Altea, Spain.

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GENERAL NEWS

Winds Push Spill Toward Morocco

Agence France-Presse

RABAT, Morocco — Moroccan officials, reversing their earlier optimism, voiced serious concern on Wednesday as high winds and choppy seas pushed a huge oil slick towards the Moroccan coast and threatened to break open a damaged Iranian tanker with 200,000 ton of crude oil still on board.

"We are getting more worried by the minute," a spokesman for the Moroccan Navy said as meteorologists forecast winds of up to 60 kilometers (40 miles) per hour all day in the direction of the coast.

The pollution threat was most acute at Oualidia, a seaside resort south of Casablanca where floating oil was spotted 20 kilometers off shore.

Officials said floating barrages, deployed with the aid of British experts to protect oyster beds, could prove inadequate if the weather continued to worsen. Other sites, notably the port of Safi, were also directly threatened, officials said.

Meanwhile, more than 350 kilometers out at sea, weather conditions were jeopardizing an operation to tow the Iranian tanker Khark 5 south toward Cape Verde.

The ship, which was abandoned by the crew after an explosion and fire on Dec. 19 near the Canary Islands, is reported to be heavily damaged. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

The French environment secretary, Brice Lalonde, who is in Morocco to help coordinate international cleanup efforts, said he flew over the tanker on Tuesday and found it "in very bad shape."

The tanker, which was carrying 284,000 ton of light crude oil, is believed to still hold about 200,000 tons. Experts said there was a risk that the hull could break apart in a storm.

Jacques Brinon/The Associated Press

Brice Lalonde, the French environment minister, explaining on Wednesday the threat posed by the crippled Iranian oil tanker.

U.S. Environment Agency Bogs Down Immigrant

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

MORRISVILLE, Pennsylvania — With his thick, blackened hands, grease-stained flannel shirt, soiled work boots and strong Hungarian accent, John Pozsgai seems the very model of the hard-working immigrant as he fixes trucks at his garage in this small town on the Delaware River.

Yet the 57-year-old mechanic has the unhappy distinction of fighting the harshest sentence ever imposed in an environmental case — three years in prison and $202,000 in fines.

Mr. Pozsgai's problems began when he deposited clean topsoil on a ragged, weed-covered lot bordered by a four-lane state highway, a tire shop, a lumberyard and a junkyard full of demolished cars. No toxic waste is involved, but the government says the property is wetlands that must be protected under the Clean Water Act.

"I didn't even know why I was sentenced — we never did anything wrong to that property except improve it," Mr. Pozsgai said recently in the small kitchen of his wood-shingled home across the river from Trenton, New Jersey.

His cause has been taken up by the Washington Legal Foundation, a conservative advocacy group that portrays him as a gray-haired grandfather victimized by an aggressive Justice Department and by "jackboots" of the Environmental Protection Agency. The organization is representing Mr. Pozsgai before the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, in Philadelphia, which is to take up case next week.

"You've got the EPA, the Army Corps of Engineers and a zealous prosecutor trying to make an example of this poor Hungarian immigrant, thinking it's an easy hit," said Paul D. Kamenar, the foundation's executive legal director. "It's overkill. It's bad policy and simply unjust."

But an assistant U.S. attorney, Seth Weber, said sympathy for Mr. Pozsgai was misplaced because the he had ignored "repeated warnings, notices and a court order" not to fill in the 14-acre (5.6-hectare) property across the road from his house.

"The evidence was really overwhelming that his property was a wetland," Mr. Weber said. "It's not a Cape Cod kind of wetlands, but it's a wetland under the law. He basically said, 'The law doesn't apply to me because it's my land and I can do whatever I want with it.' That's still his attitude."

Keith Onsdorff, the protection agency's acting associate enforcement counsel, said there had been three other criminal convictions since 1986, when Congress changed some Clean Water Act violations from misdemeanors to felonies. "We've made it a priority because we were dissatisfied with the level of deterrence provided by civil penalties, which could be passed on as a cost of doing business," Mr. Onsdorff said.

Wetlands are valued as habitat for birds and other wildlife and for their role in flood control. But federal and state enforcement has been spotty until recent years, and half of U.S. wetlands once in existence have been lost.

Still, the Pozsgai property along West Bridge Street is hardly a marshy bog where snowy egrets might nest. It is an unsightly stretch of hard brown soil, bordered on one side by a narrow stream where Bucks County residents for two decades have dumped tires and debris illegally.

"I talked to many engineers," Mr. Pozsgai said. "This piece of land will never qualify as a wetland. They cannot tell you, actually, what makes it a wetland."

Mr. Pozsgai, who fled Hungary after the 1956 uprising, said he wanted the property to expand the backyard repair shop that supports himself and his wife. Mr. Pozsgai works seven days a week at the garage, which he opened after his longtime employer, International Harvester, closed its Trenton plant several years ago.

> **'I didn't even know why I was sentenced — we never did anything wrong to that property except improve it.'**
> **John Pozsgai**

Mr. Pozsgai bought the land in June 1987 and helped to haul away debris and thousands of tires. He then used topsoil, willingly provided by area contractors looking for a place to dump excess dirt, to fill in and grade part of the site.

At his trial, several witnesses contradicted Mr. Pozsgai's insistence that he never knew that the property was wetlands. The real-estate agent who handled the sale said the price was reduced from $175,000 to $142,500 after an engineering concern hired by Mr. Pozsgai found wetlands at the site.

An army engineer inspector said he had told Mr. Pozsgai to obtain a permit before filling in the land and had later served him with a "cease and desist" letter. A local official said he had warned Mr. Pozsgai "seven or eight times" against putting down more topsoil but that Mr. Pozsgai had told him "to get off the property." Neighbors said their basements had been flooded, and one allowed the protection agency to set up a surveillance camera at her home.

But Mr. Pozsgai said federal officials had told him that he did not need a permit. The police arrived at his house in August 1988 with a court order barring further filling of the property.

Mr. Pozsgai drove to Harrisburg in a fruitless attempt to resolve the dispute with state officials, saying, "I didn't know about the law, and I didn't have no lawyer." In the meantime, he said, he was unaware that contractors were continuing to dump topsoil on the lot, which he says was blocked with barrels and tree stumps.

Days later, the police handcuffed Mr. Pozsgai and took him to jail until his daughter posted $10,000 bail. A jury convicted Mr. Pozsgai on the last day of 1988.

A U.S. District Court judge, Marvin Katz, called Mr. Pozsgai a "stubborn violator" of environmental laws and said the prison term should "serve as a deterrent to others who will doubtless be tempted by economic pressures."

Mr. Pozsgai refuses to concede even inadvertent wrongdoing. "We thought this was a free country here — you buy a piece of land, you use it," he said.

China Denies Reports of Deal for Fang

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China rejected on Wednesday as "speculations pure and simple" recent reports that the dissident couple Fang Lizhi and Li Shuxian would be allowed to leave China soon.

While the roughly worded statement did not rule out the possibility of the couple's release, the wording suggested that there had been no decision on allowing the two to leave.

The statement hinted that as a minimum step the Chinese government would like them to apologize before they go.

"The only way out for Fang Lizhi and Li Shuxian is to plead guilty immediately and mend their ways so as not to alienate themselves from the people."

White House officials dismissed the report, saying there were no new developments in the case, and Australia also denied that a deal had been reached.

Mr. Fang, an astrophysicist who is China's best-known dissident, sought refuge with his wife in the U.S. Embassy shortly after the bloody crackdown in Beijing in early June. His presence in the embassy has been a major source of tension between the United States and China.

A Western diplomat said that he had been informed by Chinese officials that the stumbling block in arranging a compromise was that the Chinese authorities were demanding that Mr. Fang write a self-criticism, but that Mr. Fang refused to do so.

In the last few weeks, there have been widespread rumors that Mr. Fang and Miss Li would be released before the end of this month. It has been rumored that China wanted to appear conciliatory to reduce the chance of the U.S. Congress adopting further sanctions against China, and that the Chinese leadership wished to reward the Bush administration for its controversial decision to send the national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft, to Beijing on two secret missions.

The latest report, which led to the Chinese denial, appeared in Pai Shing, a China-watching magazine published in Hong Kong. The bimonthly magazine said that Beijing and Washington had reached an understanding that Mr. Fang and Miss Li would be released to travel to Australia or Italy.

The magazine said that China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, had approved the plan.

The statement, which was issued by the Foreign Ministry and carried by the Xinhua news agency, seemed intended to dampen such speculation.

"We have repeatedly stated that Fang Lizhi and Li Shuxian have violated the criminal law of China," it read. "The act of giving them refuge by the U.S. Embassy in China is an interference in China's internal affairs as well as a breach of the recognized norms of international law. It follows that this problem can only be solved according to the laws of China. The United States, on its part, is obliged to work for its settlement."

While some intellectuals criticize Mr. Fang for seeking refuge in the embassy, he appears to remain popular among students. Chinese intellectuals frequently ask American friends for news about him, and students in particular speak of him with reverence.

Miss Li, a physicist, did not have her husband's national reputation, but she is also popular among students and served as an elected delegate to a local legislative assembly in Beijing.

Chinese officials and foreign diplomats said that the government was apprehensive that Mr. Fang, if allowed to go abroad, might galvanize the international community of Chinese exiles and become a spokesman for the democratic opposition.

Drug Deaths Up in Germany

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — There were 980 deaths from illegal drug use reported in West Germany in 1989, a 40 percent increase over 1988.

Detention Plan In Hong Kong

Agence France-Presse

HONG KONG — The government will shortly ship a group of what were called "violence-prone" Vietnamese to a detention camp in a restricted area bordering China, press reports said Wednesday.

The Sun Uk Ling detention center would replace Phoenix House in the urban Kowloon Peninsula, from where 52 Vietnamese were put onto a Hanoi-bound plane at the start of Hong Kong's repatriation plan Dec. 12.

The Oriental Daily News said that the government would, starting Monday, "transfer a group of violence-prone Vietnamese who are already classified as nonrefugees" to Sun Uk Ling for mandatory repatriation.

Scuffles and riots broke out in camps recently to protest mandatory repatriation.

Vietnamese Leader to Step Down

Reuters

HANOI — Nguyen Van Linh will resign as general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party at a party meeting within two months because of poor health, Vietnamese officials said Wednesday.

Officials said Mr. Linh, 74, who has been ill since late October, would step down from the party leadership for health reasons at a plenum of its central committee.

Bui Tin, deputy chief editor of the Communist Party daily Nhan Dan, said: "He is too old. There will be a party plenum after Tet." Tet is the three-day Vietnamese lunar new year holiday that starts on Jan. 27.

Mr. Tin said Mr. Linh's successor would be announced at the plenum.

The comments follow earlier reports that Mr. Linh planned to resign early this year.

Officials said the party meeting, to be held at the latest by early March, would accept his resignation and agree on a replacement.

But they said any decision on his successor would need to be approved at a full congress of party members, which they said would not be held until next year.

"There will be a swapping of posts by the top three or four at this party plenum or the congress," one diplomat said. "But apart from Linh, it will be the same old boys at the top."

The Bangkok daily Nation quoted diplomats in November as saying that Mr. Linh was preparing to resign early this year, along with other elderly leaders.

Vietnamese officials declined to speculate on who would replace Mr. Linh, but diplomats said the most likely candidate was Prime Minister Do Muoi, who in December was elected to the additional job of vice chairman of the National Defense Council.

Diplomats said Mr. Muoi's additional duties confirmed his seniority over a deputy prime minister, Vo Van Kiet, who is also seen as a contender for party leadership. Another contender is said to be Vo Chi Cong, 76, chairman of the Council of State.

Vietnamese officials in Hanoi said Mr. Linh, hailed as an advocate of change in the pattern of the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, when he was elected party secretary-general in late 1986, has been ill since a visit to East Germany in October.

Vietnam, worried by the crumbling of Communist rule in East Europe, has cracked down on internal dissent and confirmed its commitment to building a one-party communist state.

The Communist Party, which has ruled the north for the last 36 years and the entire country since its forces toppled the U.S.-backed Republic of South Vietnam in 1975, cautiously embraced Soviet-style change in 1987 but has not relaxed its grip on power.

Officials said Mr. Linh, a northerner, was living in the southern city of Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, where he was being treated for a problem with a facial nerve.

Industrial Nations Create Polish Fund

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and 14 other industrialized countries, having promised to help Poland overhaul its currency, have established a $1-billion fund to support Warsaw's efforts to make its currency partly convertible into hard currencies, the Treasury Department has announced.

As a result, for the first time in 40 years Poles will be able to settle hard-currency transactions in their own money, the zloty.

The move is part of an effort to replace central planning with a market-oriented economy.

Limited convertibility means that in transactions not related to trade, it will be harder for Poles to convert zlotys into dollars.

It would be similar to the situation in European countries after World War II before many currencies were made fully convertible in the 1950s.

The money may be used by Poland's central bank to intervene in currency markets to defend a new rate for the zloty, which has just been devalued from 6,600 zlotys to the dollar to 9,500.

Tuesday's announcement provided the first details about the terms and workings of the plan and who the donors are.

West Germany is making $250 million available, the largest donation.

The United States has contributed $200 million, part of an $839-million three-year package of assistance for Poland that Congress approved late last year.

Other leading donors are Japan, $150 million; France, $100 million; Britain, $100 million; Italy, $100 million; Switzerland, $30 million; Canada, $25 million; Austria, $20 million, and Spain, $14 million.

The fund, which the Poles have to repay every quarter, is to operate for a year, but may be renewed, said David C. Mulford, undersecretary of the Treasury for international affairs.

The Poles will be able to draw up to $300 million initially.

Larger withdrawals may be made only upon approval of a consultative committee made up of the contributor governments.

The Polish economic program has been worked out with the International Monetary Fund, and the United States has taken the lead in setting up the fund.

■ OECD Experts Plan Visit

A group of experts from the OECD will begin a visit to Warsaw on Monday, Reuters reported from the Polish capital.

The 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said it would assess "the issues which Poland is likely to confront while pursuing broadscale structural reform of its economy."

ROMANIA: *What Comes Next?*

(Continued from page 1)

to close in," a diplomat said. "It just does not know how to open up."

Since the revolution, the committee has set up a government, promised free elections by April, announced a registration process for political parties and decreed the end of many oppressive laws. But as the past is shed, the future seems less focused, as a reporter's stroll seemed to show.

On a frozen sidewalk outside a stuccoed, three-story villa at No. 10 Caimate Street, a small group of men in fur hats and heavy overcoats stamped their feet against the cold.

They were, they said, representatives of the National Peasants Party of Christian Democrats, and the peeling villa was their new headquarters, allocated to them by the committee.

By election day, they said, they would have 1.5 million members. The present was less auspicious.

The reason they were outside on the sidewalk, they said, was that other party supporters had gone off with the keys to look for some furniture.

The party, outlawed in the 1940s and just revived, is one of several opposition groups to have emerged since Dec. 21 only to confront limitations imposed by decades of dictatorship.

"We have no phone, no furniture, no money," said Petru Popovic, a 70-year-old party stalwart from before the postwar rise of communism.

"We have no access to the newspapers, or the radio, or the television," he said, reflecting widespread worries about the revolution's grip on the press.

The new authorities have promised to address such concerns. "The parties will have a right to equal representation on the television if they are registered with the courts," said Aurel Dragos Munteanu, president of Romania's broadcasting services.

That may not offer much solace. Although several political parties have proclaimed their existence in the last 10 days, the authorities say none have formally registered.

Lenin's Name May Go At Polish Steelworks

Reuters

WARSAW — Management and workers at the giant Lenin Steelworks in southern Poland are trying to drop the name of the Soviet state founder, the official PAP press agency said Wednesday.

The mill plans to petition the Industry Ministry to rename it Krakow Steelworks.

ETHNIC: *Lithuanian Model*

(Continued from page 1)

plans to give Lithuania is extraordinary. Mr. Gorbachev will visit Vilnius, the capital, as well as Kannus and the industrial region of Ignalina, as dozens of members of the central party hierarchy tour nearly every corner of the republic.

When they return, the party Central Committee is expected to resume its suspended plenum on Lithuania and try to find a compromise with the republic's rebellious party, which last month declared its independence from the Kremlin.

What Mr. Gorbachev wants most of all is time. He has promised that the legislature would steadily change the terms of Soviet federation, giving more economic and political authority to the republics.

But independence movements — the Popular Fronts in the Baltics and Transcaucasia, Berlik in Central Asia, Rukh in the Ukraine — are pushing for much faster action.

"The paradox," said Mr. Makhmudov, the Uzbek leader, "is that Gorbachev is the initiator of all this activity and awareness, but as the general secretary of the party he is also the leader of millions of apparatchiks who resist democracy with all their might and simply do not understand what the people want."

Brzezinski Advice: A Polish-Czech Unit

United Press International

WARSAW — Zbigniew Brzezinski, the former U.S. national security adviser, says Poland and Czechoslovakia should form a federation to protect themselves from the Soviet Union on one side and a unified Germany on the other.

"The geopolitical and economic situation indicates there should be cooperation between Slovaks, Czechs and Poles," Mr. Brzezinski, who was born in Warsaw, said in Polish on a live radio call-in program originating in Washington, D.C.

"A stand should be taken on the formation of a federation of Czechoslovakia and Poland," he said. "The new Czechoslovak authorities have a friendly stand on Solidarity and under the new situation the vacuum should be filled between Germany and Russia."

A federation between the two countries was proposed and discarded between World War I and World War II, but interest in the idea has been revived in recent months as political changes have swept Eastern Europe.

Czechoslovakia and Poland combined would have 55 million people and a territory surpassing that of the combined Germanys, which together have a population of 80 million people.

East and West Germany, divided since World War II, have not made any definitive move toward unification, but there has been much talk about the possibility.

SOVIET: *Azerbaijani Riot*

(Continued from page 1)

van Popular Front was at the heart of the incident. Leaders of the movement were not immediately accessible to offer their own account of events.

According to Soviet border guard officials, the Popular Front had planned to begin a "frontier week" protest at the new year to destroy all border structures in Nakhichevan.

Lieutenant General Nikolai Britvin of the KGB frontier guards said that talks were held with Popular Front leaders and local authorities on an accord to move some border structures and to "simplify entry into the area," according to Tass, which blamed the Popular Front for not carrying through on the agreements.

"The organization of large-scale unlawful actions in the border area was used to whip up tensions and draw attention to the situation in the republic," General Britvin said. He estimated that several million dollars worth of damage had been done to the border towers and fences.

He added that there were unconfirmed reports that one man might have been killed in fights within the crowds.

Unlawful protests were continuing, according to Izvestia, although General Britvin said the situation was gradually returning to normal. He did not specify how many additional guards were posted along the border. News accounts cited only "reinforced details of armored troop carriers."

Another guard officer identified by Izvestia as I. Petrovas was quoted saying the demonstrations had "virtually paralyzed" normal patrol operations along most of the Iranian border. He said Iranian border guards had been put on special alert since the protests began.

PLOT: *Questions on Soviet Role*

(Continued from page 1)

of the National Salvation Committee and often described as a friend from school days of the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Controversy began in France and Romania on Tuesday after a Paris television station aired a short film apparently recording the moments when leaders of the insurgents, finding themselves in control of the Central Committee building in Bucharest Dec. 22, decided to set up the National Salvation Committee.

The footage apparently documents the arguments and decisions about which individuals and political slogans would help consolidate popular support for the new leadership.

Debate and crucial decisions throughout the 17-minute film are clearly dominated by Mr. Iliescu.

In the filmed discussion, one insurgent points out that a "National Salvation" body already had been working against Mr. Ceausescu and that its leaders were not well represented in the proposed new committee. That objection is shown being overridden by Mr. Iliescu, who insists on the name.

In an angry on-air discussion when the film was shown, the new prime minister, Petre Roman, who is shown taking part in the filmed meeting, challenged the accuracy of the footage, which he said was a composite of several sessions.

Mr. Roman, who is shown in the film rejecting suggestions that the committee should be affiliated with the Communist Party, also denied in the interview that the uprising had been planned ahead of time.

General Nicolae Militaru, now defense minister, said in the film footage that "the committee had had been functioning for six months."

Asked by an interviewer for the French television station Antenne-2 on Wednesday to explain what he meant, the general replied that he had been advising his revolutionary colleagues not to adopt the same name as a group of dissidents that already existed in Romania.

Several months previously, Radio Free Europe had broadcast an appeal "drafted by a certain National Salvation Front," he said. "I asked the others not to call our movement by that name since it could lead to confusion. There is no relationship between the two fronts."

The Paris newspapers Le Monde and Libération noted Wednesday that early prominent Romanian opponents of Mr. Ceausescu, including Corneliu Manescu, a former foreign minister, had been excluded by the committee formed under Mr. Iliescu's influence.

In a separate report, the French magazine Le Point said that a key role in persuading Romanian units to side with the insurgents against Mr. Ceausescu was played by General Militaru, whom the magazine described as an officer with close ties to the Soviet Union.

Le Point said that the Soviet Union had masterminded Mr. Ceausescu's overthrow after he called publicly last November for the restitution of parts of Romanian territory seized by the Soviet Union in World War II.

GERMAN: *Split in Talks in East*

(Continued from page 1)

Communists with 34 percent of the vote, far more than any of the many splintered opposition groups.

But the combination of his threat to postpone the elections and the campaign by the Communist-run press and government officials to publicize a handful of incidents of vandalism by neofascists has led critics to conclude that the Communists have embarked on a cynical effort to regain the support of the people.

"The Communists cannot hope to win people over on the merits," a Western diplomat in East Berlin said. "So they are using scare tactics. They make it look like the opposition is unruly and unreasonable. And they make the people think everything will collapse in neo-Nazism unless the government remains strong and stable."

Meanwhile, the Communist Party sponsored a march against neofascism on Wednesday night that attracted about 30,000 people.

SPY: *Experts Revise Fuchs's Role in Soviet H-Bomb*

(Continued from page 1)

on Nov. 1, 1952, on the Pacific island of Elugelab.

The island, one mile in diameter, disappeared. The bomb's power was about 700 times greater than the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. The Soviets detonated their first full-scale hydrogen bomb in 1955.

The article in The Bulletin details errors and incomplete calculations that bedeviled the U.S. hydrogen bomb program in its early days, most of them by Mr. Teller and his colleagues at Los Alamos.

Mr. Fuchs left the U.S. weapons program in 1946, and thus had access only to faulty hydrogen bomb ideas before the breakthrough.

The information he passed to the Soviet Union, The Bulletin article says, amounted to little more than a series of false assumptions and sketchy calculations that plagued the U.S. hydrogen bomb effort.

Mr. Fuchs died in East Germany in January 1988.

The secret may actually have been revealed, Mr. Hirsch and Mr. Mathews write, by "a telltale signature in the fallout debris" from the first U.S. test of the breakthrough idea on Elugelab.

The ratio of atomic isotopes in the debris hinted that the fusion fuel had undergone "enormous compression," the secret to the successful design of the bomb.

Mr. Hirsch and Mr. Mathews say the British discovered the secret by analyzing fallout from a Soviet hydrogen bomb blast. And they speculate that the Soviets learned the secret from the Americans in the same way.

"Although the United States built the H-bomb in part because of claims that Fuchs gave the Soviets the secrets," they write, "he could only have given the Soviets erroneous assumptions and incomplete calculations of Teller's Los Alamos group."

"If there was a transfer of H-bomb secrets," they contend, "it was by those, including Teller himself, who insisted on the earliest possible test of the new H-bomb."

The article quotes the physicist Hans Bethe as saying he believes that the Soviets got the hydrogen bomb secret from fallout. "I can't prove it," he is quoted as saying.

Mr. Bethe also suggested that Andrei D. Sakharov, often credited with inventing the Soviet hydrogen bomb, knew the truth but was "not going to tell us." Mr. Sakharov died in December.

Mr. Hirsch said in an interview that Mr. Sakharov was once asked about the fallout question and denied that it told the Soviets how to build the bomb. But he did say the Soviets took great interest in it.

The revision of the hydrogen bomb's history also addresses the question of who should get credit for its invention. Resolution of the issue has long been hampered by layers of government secrecy.

From the start, Mr. Teller has received most of the credit, and sometimes the blame.

Mr. Teller has waffled on the issue. In a 1955 essay in Science magazine, he credited Mr. Ulam with an "imaginative suggestion."

But he also refused to share a government patent with Mr. Ulam on the hydrogen bomb idea. In his 1962 book, "The Legacy of Hiroshima," Mr. Teller made no reference to Mr. Ulam's positive role in developing the hydrogen bomb.

Mr. Ulam, who died in 1984, claimed some credit but never described his role in detail.

Mr. Teller, 81, declined, through a spokesman at his office in the Hoover Institution in California, to comment on the revised history of the bomb.

Aquino Swears In 9 Cabinet Aides

The Associated Press

MANILA — President Corazon C. Aquino swore in nine new cabinet members on Wednesday and, using new emergency powers, ordered that all firearms be re-registered.

The action, under powers granted to Mrs. Aquino after a thwarted coup attempt in December, voids the previous list of people or entities with gun licenses.

The new cabinet members sworn in at the Malacanang Palace are the secretaries of agrarian reform, agriculture, education, finance, justice and transport, and Mrs. Aquino's legal affairs adviser, military adviser and press secretary.

Mozambique Rebels Say They Killed 72

Agence France-Presse

LISBON — Rebels in Mozambique killed 42 government troops and 30 Tanzanian soldiers in attacks in the last five days of the year, a guerrilla communiqué said Wednesday.

The Tanzanians were killed in an attack on a joint garrison at Namuno in the northern province of Cabo Delgado, the Mozambique National Resistance Movement, or Renamo, said.

40 Drown in Pakistani Canal

The Associated Press

LAHORE, Pakistan — About 40 people drowned after the collapse of a bridge spanning a canal 50 miles (80 kilometers) northwest of Lahore, officials said Wednesday. Fog hampered rescue operations after the accident on Tuesday.

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Cats: N

By Jon R. Luoma
New York Times Service

APPLE VALLEY, Min
Almost weekly for near
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HEALTH / SCIENCE

The New York Times (2)

Siberian tiger in Minnesota Zoo's captive breeding program, later tranquilized (below) for research in reproductive technology. The tigers, weighing 300 pounds or more, are endangered in the wild.

Cats: New Hope for the Dread

By Jon R. Luoma
New York Times Service

APPLE VALLEY, Minnesota — Almost weekly for nearly 10 years, Dr. Ulysses S. Seal has raised a long plastic pipe to his mouth and blown a tranquilizer dart into the flank of a caged Siberian tiger.

Minutes later, in a flurry of activity, Dr. Seal, a biochemist, and his assistants work on the prone and anesthetized tiger as part of a long-term study on the complexities of large-cat reproduction.

The research here at the Minnesota Zoological Gardens in a suburb of Minneapolis could lead to techniques that will increase biologists' options for breeding Siberian tigers, which are considered highly endangered in the wild. It is part of a much broader effort being conducted by Dr. Seal and a growing group of researchers convinced that the survival of many endangered species will depend on the ability of humans to breed them successfully in captivity.

These scientists point to a series of successful or partial successes, including work with red wolves, black-footed ferrets and the California condor in the United States, small monkeys called golden lion tamarins in Brazil, and the Arabian oryx, an antelope that lives in the Arabian desert.

But many biologists and environmentalists say the potential of captive breeding is sharply restricted by limitations in available space, by relatively high costs and by humans' limited ability to reintroduce zoo-reared animals to wild habitats.

Whitney Tilt, project director for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, a conservation organization, said: "The problem is if you look at captive breeding as an alternative to habitat protection, you might as well shut off the lights right now. The time you can call captive breeding a success is not when you get your first baby born, but when you can get animals back into the wild."

Dr. Seal, chairman of the Captive Breeding Specialist Group of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, a scientific and environmental organization, said he agreed that preserving wild habitats was a far more effective means of preserving endangered species. But he added, "Some animals are now in such deep trouble that we're going to have to have captive breeding programs for them if they're going to have any reasonable hope of surviving."

In their work with Siberian tigers, the largest of the world's cats, the researchers here typically take blood samples from an anesthetized animal weighing 300 pounds or more (140 kilograms and up). If the tiger is a male, semen may be extracted. If it is a female, eggs may be flushed. Usually, researchers working with the tigers analyze sperm cells under a microscope to gauge their abundance and vigor, often mechanically separating seminal fluid in a centrifuge

For some animals, captive breeding is their only chance.

and replacing natural fluids with chemicals and nutrients known to improve sperm survival. Often sperm or fertilized eggs are frozen in tanks of liquid nitrogen for storage.

Advanced reproductive technologies, particularly insemination using frozen and thawed sperm, have been successfully practiced on cattle and other livestock for years. Although they would be a boon to captive breeders, solving the problem of shipping tigers or rhinos for mating, the technologies are now available for only a few wildlife species, largely because of the difficulties of understanding each species' hormonal and reproductive system.

Last July, with the help of Dr. Seal's research, scientists at the National Zoo in Washington succeeded for the first time in a "test tube" fertilization of Siberian tiger ova. Although the embryos did not develop to term, the researchers said they had overcome a hurdle in the attempt to perfect embryo transplantation techniques for the cats.

Proponents of captive breeding point to other species where they have had success.

With the help of consultants from the captive breeding group, state biologists in Wyoming have increased a captive population of black-footed ferrets from 17 in 1987 to 118. The ferrets, none of which are known to survive in the wild, now are split between breeding sites in Wyoming, Nebraska and Virginia. Plans are being made to reintroduce ferrets into the wild in 1991.

In 1988, U.S. officials began reintroducing small numbers of red wolves into national wildlife refuge lands in North Carolina, South Carolina and Louisiana. The red wolf had become extinct in the wild, and survived only in a few zoo collections. By the end of 1989, there were about 25 red wolves on refuges in the wild, about half of them wild-born pups, said Warren Parker, the federal red wolf recovery coordinator. As scientists expected, however, at least 12 have died.

In the late 1970s, biologists working in Oman began reintroducing the Arabian oryx, a cream colored antelope that had vanished from its Arabian desert habitat but was preserved in breeding programs at the Phoenix and San Diego zoos. Today some 80 oryx survive in Oman, and another 90 in Jordan.

In 1984, officials of the National Zoo and the World Wildlife Fund began reintroducing golden lion tamarins into the Atlantic coast rain forest of Brazil, where only a few hundred of these brilliantly golden, squirrel-size monkeys survived. To date, more than 60 captive-bred tamarins have been introduced to the reserve. Some breeding with wild tamarins has occurred.

More than 100 animal species are now part of formal breeding programs conducted by associations of zoos in North America, Europe and Australia. These include the black rhinoceros, the snow leopard, orangutan, Asian elephant, Bali myna, gorilla, Sumatran rhino and Puerto Rican toad.

Dr. Seal said the captive breeding group was developing more than 100 other programs and hoped to have 1,000 programs for vertebrates, including mammals, birds and reptiles, by the end of the 1990s. "We still feel that's less than half of the vertebrate species that will need captive propagation if they're going to survive," he said.

MEDICINE

The $400-per-Kilo, Deluxe Belgian Diet

By Mary Carpenter
International Herald Tribune

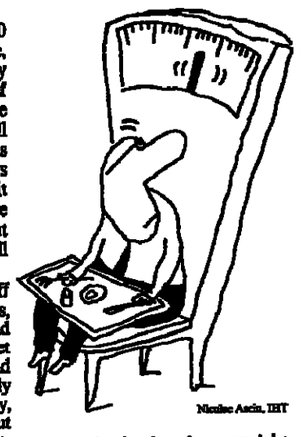
GROANING holiday boards piled high with turkey stuffing, creamed vegetables and mince pie washed down with eggnog often leave revelers with unwelcome weight gain. In the aftermath, physicians in some countries offer dramatic medical treatments including in-patient fasting programs and strong drugs even for modest overweight. Elsewhere sufferers are simply left to their own devices.

Responsible doctors agree that quick fat fixes are rarely as effective as long-term programs that gradually change eating behavior. For this reason, American physicians offer medical help for weight gain only in extreme cases. France and Belgium are two countries where quick treatments are easily available and where, paradoxically, there is a much lower percentage of overweight people than in the United States. More than 25 per cent of the American population is overweight, according to the U.S. National Center for Health Statistics. This is compared with less than 10 per cent in France and Belgium.

In Belgium, a two-week, in-patient fasting program is prescribed virtually at the patient's request and fully reimbursed by the government's health plan. (Computing that a fortnight in a Belgian hospital costs approximately $4,000 and that patients lose an average of 10 kilos — 22 pounds — in that time, the government is estimated to pay about $400 per kilo). In the belief that "it's much easier to take weight off earlier — when it's still just 10 or 15 pounds." The Brussels Endocrinologist Ann Owen says she'll send a patient who asks for it into a program "as soon as they're over their ideal body weight." But she warns them that the weight will probably come back quickly.

A typical prescription to take off excess weight includes diuretics, some form of thyroid hormone and amphetamines. These are easy to get and widely used in Belgium and France. Amphetamines are not only dangerous, risking extreme anxiety, insomnia and even paranoia, but can be life-threatening for patients who don't realize they're taking a powerful drug. In addition, stopping the prescription often produces a rebound effect leading to additional weight gain. In both countries, combination of the three drugs is forbidden by the health authorities, yet there is no effective policing system for catching or punishing offenders. Many doctors are upset about the situation, especially those who treat the casualties.

In France, the health magazine Vital recently warned that this *cocktail minceur* or thinness cocktail, is again on the upsurge. And thousands of Belgian women reportedly have prescriptions for the combination. According to one estimate, busloads of overweight women come to Belgium from neighboring countries to take supplies back home.



Nicolas Asch, IHT

Many Europeans, aware of the dangers of strong drugs, turn for removal of their excess pounds to homeopathy. Based on a theory of medicine that relies on infintesimal amounts of harmful substances to counteract disease, homeopathic potions have been shown to be harmless. Critics say they are chemically inactive but nonetheless can work because of what's known as the placebo effect: patients who believe in homeopathy feel confident and thus better in general, which in turn causes their physical condition to improve.

Homeopathic medications are usually much less expensive than non-homeopathic drugs and are often reimbursed by national medical insurance. West Germans, who generally prefer "natural" substances, are especially likely to select homeopathic remedies for weight loss.

West Germans also have the legal right to fully-reimbursed thinning: a month-long *Kur* can be taken every three years as sick leave. Only about 10 per cent of the population takes advantage of this plan, however, because employers look unfavorably upon workers who do so regularly. Also, in truth, government-run *Kur Klinics* are less enticing than fancy, private spas like Baden-Baden. Another disincentive is that Teutonic culture has traditionally deemed extra weight a sign of health, though that is changing.

Many of today's young German girls are becoming obsessed with thinness. As a result, there has been an increase in eating disorders, which include binges and weight-gain, for which the government reimburses weekly sessions of "talk therapy" with the family doctor.

In contrast to their European colleagues, American doctors offer no tangible aid to patients in need. Instead, they recommend what has been proven to work best: a slow, often disagreeable regimen of diet and exercise. "Anything very dramatic doesn't work because you need to change behavior."

IN BRIEF

Research Finds Dogs Are Not Color Blind

The Associated Press

Dogs see the world as more colorful than black and white, but they cannot distinguish some colors such as yellow, green and orange, a new study concludes. Scientists at the University of California, Santa Barbara, aided by two greyhounds and a toy poodle, contradicted the belief that dogs are color-blind, according to a study in January's Scientific American and in the journal Visual Neuroscience.

The yearlong study — in which researchers trained the dogs to respond to colored lights on a display panel — found that dogs do distinguish colors, but showed that they have limited color vision, similar to a condition in humans once known as "green blindness." Researchers said they went to elaborate lengths to make sure the dogs were not simply distinguishing between shades of gray.

Men Found to Suffer Bone Loss With Age

United Press International

Osteoporosis, the thinning of bones generally associated with women, appears to also affect men, increasing their chances of suffering bone fractures, researchers say.

A new study showed, for the first time, that males experience significant bone loss as they age, researchers said. "Bone loss clearly occurs in men and it's a significant problem," said Dr. Eric Orwoll, associate professor of medicine at the Oregon Health Sciences University in Portland, who led the study. There have been numerous studies of the problem in women, but little is known about it in men.

In the new study, Dr. Orwoll's group followed 77 normal healthy men ages 30 to 87 for three years. In findings published in the Annals of Internal Medicine, the researchers said the men lost about 2 percent of spinal bone and about 1 percent in the forearms each year, much less than lost by postmenopausal women, but greater than had been expected. Taking calcium and vitamin D made no significant different, the report said.

Diet Low in Protein Aids Failing Kidneys

Reuters

Research by an Australian group has confirmed that a diet low in protein can slow the development of kidney failure, according to a report in the New England Journal of Medicine.

In an 18-month study of 64 volunteers with kidney disease, 27 percent of those who ate a regular diet developed complete kidney failure compared with only 6 percent of those who ate a low-protein diet. The work confirms earlier studies, but the reason remains a mystery.

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Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	A	B	L	E		C	L	U	B		T	R	I	M
A	M	A	I	N		R	I	T	A		R	E	D	O
K	I	C	K	U	P	O	N	E	S	H	E	E	L	S
T	H	E	R	E	N	T			E	A	S	E	S	
			E	L	Y		B	E	L	T	E	D		
M	O	D	E	S	T		R	O	M	P	S			
A	B	E	T			A	E	R	I	E		J	O	Y
S	O	W	O	N	E	S	W	I	L	D	O	A	T	S
K	E	Y		E	S	T	E	S			R	I	T	E
		O	W	N	E	D		P	A	R	L	O	R	
C	A	R	E	E	R		K	E	N					
A	B	B	A	S			D	I	S	S	U	A	D	E
P	A	I	N	T	T	H	E	T	O	W	N	R	E	D
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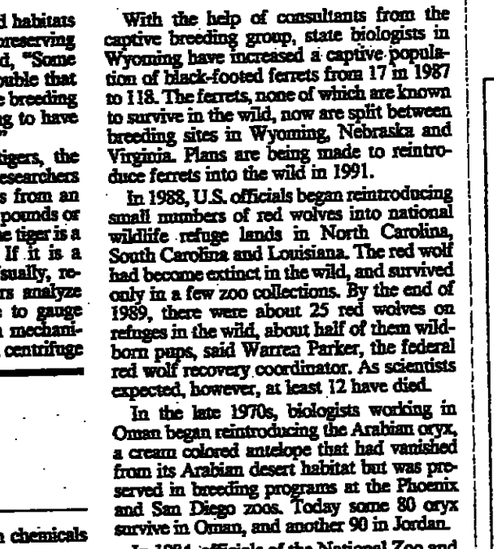

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NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chg
[illegible]										

(Continued on page 12)

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 38

ATT Fd, AmTr-oe prm, Angal, BrownForB, EngySvc pf, ImperOil A g, MercAir n, ParkerPars, RobertMrk, StvGphB s, AmerTr oho u, AmTr-oe sc, BiscaynHld, CenPacCp, HMG Court, InstrSyst, MichiEng, PEC Isrl, Sbarro s, Teaminc, AmTr-dow prm, AmTr-inl sc, BowlAmer s, CurticeBrn, HallwdEP, Keane s, NS Group, PenRE, Spelling, AmTr-ele sc, AmTr-ark prm, BrownForA, EngySvc, Hormel, MSR Expl, NorcenA g, PrestoDA, StvGphA n

NEW LOWS 6

CalMarc g, OrioleHme B, Envirosact, WellcoEnt, Excel, MedProp

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers in 164 Countries Around the World. Herald Tribune

FOR SENDING MESSAGES

INTERNATIONA...

An Open Door... Women to To...

By Elizabeth...
New York Ti...

NEW YORK — Women ... higher in managemen... growing trend toward... them. The open doors... who already have arrived in senio... offer advice.

Adela Oliver, an industrial ... Oliver Human Resource Consu... several major U.S. corporations ... policy for several years. They i... Telegraph Co., International Bu... Corp. and Eastman Kodak Co.

Anne Hyde, president of the Hyde Group, an executive search firm in Greenwich, Connecticut, said Pitney Bowes Inc. and Citicorp were two other companies where some women managers made themselves available for ad... vice through an open-door polic...

"I used the technique when I w... and for an insurance company so... At the time she held human reso... posts at the companies. "Word ... talk about careers in the compan... employees," she added, and sh... young men.

The policy has been encour... companies for an important re... young professional women, esp... also easy to train them in the re... but retention is the big problem... "More women are leaving jo... deploring the waste of their tra... ies; others start businesses.

At a recent luncheon of the Ne... Woman's Society of Certified ... specifically of the need for encou... the big accounting firms.

THE PROBLEM already ... percent of the young acc... are women, but by the ti... eligible for promotion to partner...

"You should not give up too ... women accountants at the meet...

At some companies, she sa... "Open Door" signs on their of... week or once a month.

Typically the signs are put o... hours;no-one can object that ... wasted by anyone being away f...

"This is a variation on the me... mentor," Mrs. Oliver explaine... more mentor relationships," in... higher level encourages the you... company one of the goals these ... for management posts," Mrs. O... have the time or want to promo... age the open-door policy."

She suggested that young w... among professional women in t... ings and educational seminars.

They should also "go out an... said, because accounting firms, ... and banks depend on senior m...

Finally, younger women sho... ers' presence," studying the p... ance of the firm's partners.

CURRENCY RA...

Cross Rates

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in ot... a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; ... N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

New York rates unless marked * (local rate...

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6031	1.5951	1.586...
Japanese yen	145.48	145.34	145.2...
Deutsche mark	1.7122	1.7116	1.711...

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca C... Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); ... Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RAT...

Eurocurrency Deposits

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc
1 month	8¼-8⅜	8 ⅛-8 ¼	9⅝-9⅞
2 months	8¼-8⅜	8½-8⅝	9⅝-9¾
3 months	8¼-8⅜	8½-8⅝	9 ⅝-9 ¾
6 months	8¼-8⅜	8 ⅝-8 ¾	9⅝-9¾
1 year	8⅜-8½	8 ¾-8 ⅞	9-9⅝

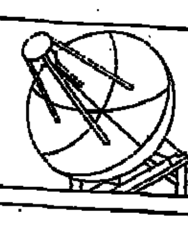
Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds B... Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1...

Key Money Rates

Jan. ...

	Close	Pre...
Discount rate	7.00	7...
Prime rate	10½	10...
Federal funds	8.33	8...
3-month CDs	7.55	7...
3-month Treasury bills	7.41	7...
6-month Treasury bills	7.53	7...
30-year Treasury bond	7.31	7...
	108 29/32	101 15/...
	7.85	7...
	7.85	7...
Discount rate	4¼	...
Call money	Clsd.	...
	—	...
	—	...
	6.00	6...
	8.00	8...
	8.18	8...
	8.30	8...
	8.50	8...
	8.40	8...
	15.00	15...
	15 1/16	15...
	15⅛	1...
	15.00	15...
	10.80	10...
	11 1/16	11...
	11¼	1...
	11⅛	1...
	11⅝	1...

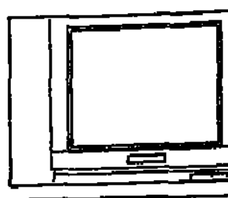
Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of ..., Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.


FOR SENDING MESSAGES

International Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

** THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1990


AND RECEIVING THEM
In Touch with Tomorrow
TOSHIBA

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

An Open Door Can Help Women to Top Echelons

By Elizabeth M. Fowler
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Women have had a harder time moving higher in management than men, but there is now a growing trend toward an open-door policy to help them. The open doors are provided by older women who already have arrived in senior management and are willing to offer advice.

Adela Oliver, an industrial psychologist and president of Oliver Human Resource Consultants Inc., in New York, said several major U.S. corporations have had an informal open-door policy for several years. They include American Telephone & Telegraph Co., International Business Machines Corp., Xerox Corp. and Eastman Kodak Co.

Anne Hyde, president of the Hyde Group, an executive search firm, in Greenwich, Connecticut, said Pitney Bowes Inc. and Citicorp were two other companies where some women managers made themselves available for advice through an open-door policy.

It is easy to recruit young women, but hard to retain them.

"I used the technique when I worked for a big accounting firm and for an insurance company some years ago," Mrs. Oliver said. At the time she held human resources or management consulting posts at the companies. "Word got around that I was willing to talk about careers in the company and amenable to chatting with employees," she added, and she had many visitors, including young men.

The policy has been encouraged at more and more large companies for an important reason: it is quite easy to recruit young professional women, especially right out of college. It is also easy to train them in the required skills for particular jobs. But retention is the big problem.

"More women are leaving jobs than men," Mrs. Oliver said, deploring the waste of their training. Many go to small companies; others start businesses.

At a recent luncheon of the New York chapter of the American Woman's Society of Certified Public Accountants, she spoke specifically of the need for encouraging more women to remain at the big accounting firms.

THE PROBLEM already has been quantified: about 50 percent of the young accountants joining the major firms are women, but by the time they have become managers eligible for promotion to partnership, only 14 percent are women.

"You should not give up too soon," she advised the 50 young women accountants at the meeting.

At some companies, she said, top women managers hang "Open Door" signs on their office doors as regularly as once a week or once a month.

Typically the signs are put on the office doors during lunch hours; no-one can object that regular office hours are being wasted by anyone being away from her job.

"This is a variation on the mentor relationship, a substitute for a mentor," Mrs. Oliver explained, "but it might pave the way for more mentor relationships," in which someone older and at a higher level encourages the younger people. "I think that in every company one of the goals these days is to develop younger people for management posts," Mrs. Oliver added. "If companies don't have the time or want to promote mentoring they could encourage the open-door policy."

She suggested that young women develop support networks among professional women in their firms, through regular meetings and educational seminars.

They should also "go out and bring in business," Mrs. Oliver said, because accounting firms, insurance companies, law firms and banks depend on senior management to develop business.

Finally, younger women should learn what she called "partners' presence," studying the personality and outward appearance of the firm's partners.

Brent Oil Gains by Over $1

Rise Tracks Rally Of U.S. Gas Price

Reuters

LONDON — The price of North Sea oil surged on Wednesday to a four-year high following a rally in U.S. gasoline prices on Tuesday.

Dealers said the price of North Sea Brent Blend, the world's most widely traded crude, also gained because readily available supplies were limited.

Cargoes of Brent for loading in February were quoted around $21.50 a barrel here, up more than $1 from Tuesday and the highest level since January 1986.

"It is not a big surprise bearing in mind what happened in the States last night," said one European trader, referring to a rise of more than $1 in U.S. crude prices on Tuesday.

On Wednesday, U.S. crude-oil futures reached eight-month peaks because of growing enthusiasm for the products market, traders said. February crude advanced 75 cents to close at $23.64 a barrel on the New York Mercantile Exchange.

"We've seen waves of new buying," said Linda Simard, a vice president of Drexel Burnham Lambert. "People who missed this rally are just trying to get in."

Until this week, cold weather, particularly in the United States, had boosted U.S. heating oil and European gas-oil prices and led the crude oil market higher.

But better weather in the United States has prompted traders to switch attention to gasoline and try to avoid a repeat of the supply shortages that drove heating oil prices up sharply.

One trader said he thought prices could rise even further.

In Jakarta, meanwhile, President Suharto Wednesday called on member states of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to keep oil prices stable over the long term, in the best interests of consumers and producers.

"This is not only important for producers, especially those in OPEC, but also for consumers," Mr. Suharto told the visiting Kuwaiti oil minister, Sheikh Ali Al-Khalifa Al-Sabah.

Toyota's Lexus, above, is one of the new Japanese models challenging established auto makers in the U.S. and European luxury markets. From the side, the Lexus is virtually indistinguishable from a Mercedes-Benz, below.

Japanese Reinvent the Wheel

Luxury Autos Set Standard in Production Technology

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TAHARA, Japan — Behind Japan's recent entry into the luxury car market lies a fundamental change in the way the Japanese producers manufacture cars, posing a new and costly challenge to Detroit.

The new Japanese methods represent a curious blend of sophisticated robotic technology and traditional Japanese craftsmanship, enabling the manufacturers to produce first-rate luxury cars for less than their rivals.

With the introduction of Toyota Motor Corp.'s Lexus and Nissan Motor Co.'s Infiniti, the Japanese producers have made an impressive bid for the sales of luxury cars, costing $25,000 or more, the last sizable slice of the world car market that Japan does not yet dominate.

The Japanese luxury models compete against Daimler-Benz AG's Mercedes-Benz, Bayerische Motoren Werke AG's BMW, General Motors Corp.'s Cadillac and Ford Motor Co.'s Lincoln.

Already, the Lexus and Infiniti have become what Japanese television calls "super cars," automobiles designed and built with far more precision, ingenuity and care than anything that ever before emerged from a country with a habit of producing eight million cars a year.

These are test vehicles for techniques that will spread through factories in the 1990s.

And more entries are on the way, including ones in the rarefied market for high-performance cars.

In 1990, Honda will begin to sell its NS-X, a $60,000 sports car that is Japan's first attack on limited-production cars like Ferrari and Porsche.

Clearly, more than the luxury and high-performance range is at stake.

The Japanese companies say their new flagship models are the test vehicles for production techniques that will spread throughout their factories in the 1990s.

If recent history is any guide, those same techniques could soon cost American makers hundreds of millions of dollars to match, at a time they can least afford it.

The new push from Japan has combined careful study, innovation and worker training.

One example came about a year ago, when Toyota was tooling up to manufacture luxury cars and a group of factory workers from the Toyota plant here headed for an exclusive golf club in Nagoya — with no intention of playing golf.

While Nagoya's rich and industrious were out on the links, the Toyota workers prowled the parking lot, poring over the Mercedes, BMW and Jaguar cars, noting the tight fit between doors and car

See LUXURY, Page 11

World Stocks Soar After Rally On Wall Street

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

International stock markets soared on Wednesday, with a number of leading indexes hitting record highs, in a wave of optimism spurred by Tuesday's sharp gains on Wall Street.

The U.S. stock market settled down, however, consolidating its gains after Tuesday's 56.95-point spurt. The Dow Jones industrial average closed just 0.42 of a point lower, at 2,809.73.

But markets around the world firmed on hopes that the Wall Street surge might herald the start of a renewed bull market in 1990.

In London, the world's third-biggest stock market after Tokyo and New York, share prices broke through a record high set two-and-a-half years ago, just months before the October 1987 collapse.

The FTSE index of 100 leading shares closed 29.6 points higher, at 2,463.7, well above the previous record of 2,443.3 set on July 16, 1987.

"A lot of fund managers are scared of missing out on the traditional January rally," one dealer said. "People were even buying in December in preparation for a January rally."

In Frankfurt, the DAX index of 30 blue chips stocks posted one of its largest one-day gains ever, climbing 55.28 points to close at a record 1,869.66.

West German shares have climbed steadily since East Germany opened its borders on Nov. 9, a move which, economists said, would further strengthen Europe's biggest economy.

Dealers said in view of Wednesday's hectic rise, prices could enter a period of minor consolidation. But overall demand was expected to continue strong, given scope for expanding West German business opportunities in the East.

Shares were higher at most other European bourses, with Oslo also closing at a record high, boosted partly by firmer prices for its North Sea oil. The Paris Bourse was a

See MARKETS, Page 10

New Home Sales in U.S. Up 9.6% in November

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Sales of new homes surged 9.6 percent in November, the steepest gain in four months, the government said Wednesday in a report showing sharp gains in every U.S. region except the South.

The Commerce Department said new single-family homes were sold at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 710,000 units in November, after edging up a revised 0.9 percent in October. Sales in October were first reported down 0.5 percent.

The November gain was the highest since a 14.1 percent advance in July.

U.S. bond prices fell sharply after the surge in home sales was reported. They later recovered, but the Treasury's benchmark 30-year bond still closed at a yield — which moves inversely to price — of 8.04 percent, up from 7.99 percent Tuesday.

Analysts had been looking for a slight improvement in new home sales as mortgage interest rates decline. Rates were boosted earlier this year as a result of Federal Reserve efforts to moderate inflation by tightening credit.

"There's been a lot of to-do in the press in the last month about home prices falling," said Ray Stone, a managing director of Stone & McCarthy Research Associates Inc. "This would tend to dispel that notion to a degree."

Fixed-rate mortgages averaged 9.74 percent at the end of November, according to a survey by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. They peaked at 11.22 percent in March.

Toyota and Nissan Won Cheers From Europeans

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The Lexus and Infiniti models made their European debuts at the Frankfurt Motor Show in September and garnered considerable critical acclaim in the home market of two of the world's leading luxury car makers, Mercedes-Benz AG and Bayerische Motoren Werke AG.

Lexus, the offering of Toyota Motor Corp., and Infiniti, from Nissan Motor Co., will not be available for sale in Europe until later this year. But the West German manufacturers are closely watching their success in the United States.

"It is still too early for us to tell how this will affect our market," said Jürgen Hödel, a spokesman for BMW. "The Japanese can iron out any problems with these new cars in the U.S. market before taking on the European market, which may be more demanding."

Analysts said that Toyota and Nissan will certainly make a serious play for the European market in spite of the local competition.

"The U.S. may be an easier nut to crack for them because there is less brand loyalty than in Europe," said Stephen Reitman, auto analyst with UBS/Phillips & Drew in London. "But the Japanese want to be global producers, and this means they must be successful in Europe, too."

Analysts estimate that the United States accounts for well over half of the luxury market, while Western Europe represents about a fifth.

The West Germans may be formidable opponents, since BMW introduced a new line recently and Mercedes-Benz is putting the finishing touches to a line to be launched later this year.

Analysts noted that BMW had lowered recommended retail prices for some of its models in the United States and that the entry of the new Japanese competitors had probably played a role.

U.S. Study Lauds Ford's Efficiency

By Doron P. Levin
New York Times Service

DETROIT — A study of North American auto plants has concluded that Ford Motor Co. has greater manufacturing efficiency than its major U.S. rivals, giving it the best competitive position for the 1990s.

The study said that Ford's assembly plant in Atlanta, which makes the Taurus and Sable cars, was the most efficient car-assembly operation in the United States in 1988, the last year for which data were available.

The study also said plants operated in the United States by Japanese automakers were the most efficient American plants as a group.

The overall efficiency of Ford assembly plants rose 40 percent from 1979 through 1988, while Chrysler Corp. had a 17 percent gain and General Motors Corp. registered a 5 percent increase, according to the study by Harbour & Associates Inc., an automotive manufacturing consulting firm based in Troy, Michigan.

GM operates 15 of the 16 least-efficient assembly plants, the study said. Several of GM's newest plants were among the least efficient.

A GM spokesman said Tuesday that much of the report "concurs with our internal reviews and continuing organization studies."

He called the report a "very careful analysis of the changing competitive factors that have occurred within the North American auto industry in the 1980s."

Ford did not escape criticism in the study. The authors expressed concern about the length of time, currently 10 years, that it takes Ford to make a comprehensive changes, like a redesigned chassis, in its products. Japanese automakers, the study said, can accomplish that in as little as four years.

The study, a summary of which was released here on Tuesday, traced the U.S. auto industry's performance since 1979.

Ford's first-place finish among U.S. automakers is not too surprising, since the company was more profitable and had better market reception for its cars than Chrysler and GM in the decade.

Using data collected from publicly available sources, the study concluded that Ford plants need an average of 3.36 workers for each car each day, compared with 4.38 workers at Chrysler and 4.99 at GM.

GM Electric Car Raises Top Speed

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — General Motors Corp. on Wednesday unveiled a streamlined electric-powered car that reportedly can go 60 miles per hour (97 kilometers per hour) for 100 miles — faster and nearly twice as far as other electric cars, industry sources say.

Such a car would help solve the problems of low speed and limited range that have bedeviled electric cars until now. Top speed in test electric vehicles has typically been about 50 miles per hour and top range about 60 miles.

But observers said it remains unlikely that electric cars would be widely used despite such breakthroughs, since the cars would still accelerate sluggishly compared with gasoline-powered vehicles.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Jan. 3

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	1.928	3.1225	1.1294	0.3287	0.1508 *	—	5.366 *	1.23	1.3285 *
Brussels(a)	36.1875	58.71	21.0385	6.161	2.8071 *	18.629	—	22.917	0.2474
Frankfurt	1.7143	2.763	—	0.2929	0.1334 *	0.8884	4.753 *	1.089	1.1745 *
London (b)	1.6105	—	2.7673	9.446	2,070.50	3.1298	58.235	2.5395	234.45
Milan	1,286.50	2,071.80	749.29	219.50	—	663.68	35.629	814.35	8.807
New York(c)	—	1.6182 b	1.7225	5.8815	1,290.25	1.9445	36.08	1.5792	145.235
Paris	5.8595	9.436	3.4148	—	0.4556 *	3.0238	0.1623	3.7194	4.0125 *
Tokyo					Closed				
Zurich	1.574	2.5373	0.9178	0.2687	0.1225 *	0.8129	4.366 *	—	1.0799 *
1 ECU	1.1945	0.7346	2.0279	6.9277	1,520.57	2.2903	42.6448	1.8627	172.586
1 SDR	1.2072	0.8188	2.2406	7.6593	1,681.44	2.5303	47.1903	2.0582	N.Q.

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates.
*a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Arg. austral	1800.00	Fin. markka	4.081	Mex. peso	2677.00	S. Afr. rand	2.5745
		Greek drac.	159.60	N. Zealand $	1.6841	Soviet ruble*	0.6072
Austral. $	1.278	Hong Kong $	7.8125	Nig. naira*	5.2995	Span. peseta	110.65
Austr. schil.	11.87	Indian rupee	17.087	Norw. krone	6.649	Swed. krona	6.253
Brazil cruz.	11.582	Indo. rupiah	1798.00	Phil. peso	22.82	Taiwan $	25.97
Canadian $	1.1615	Irish £	0.4502	Port. escudo	150.80	Thai baht	25.57
Chinese yuan*	4.72	Israeli shek.	1.98	Saudi riyal	3.748	Turkish lira	2288.00
Danish krone	6.661	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2985	Sing. $	1.9055	UAE dirham	3.67
Egypt. pound	2.5582	Malay. ring.	2.7023	S. Kor. won	683.90	Venez. boliv.	43.10

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6031	1.5951	1.5864	Canadian dollar	1.1652	1.1686	1.1719
Japanese yen	145.48	145.34	145.22	Swiss franc	1.5702	1.5692	1.5683
Deutsche mark	1.7122	1.7116	1.7114				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Jan. 3

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	8¼-8⅜	8 ⅛-8 ⅜	9⅝-9⅞	14 ⅞-15⅛	11¼-11⅜	6 ⅛-6 ¼	11 ⅜-11 ⅝	9
2 months	8⅛-8¼	8½-8⅝	9⅝-9⅞	14 ⅞-15⅛	11⅜-11½	6 ⅝-6 ⅞	11⅜-11½	8⅞
3 months	8¼-8⅜	8½-8⅝	9 ⅝-9 ⅞	15-15⅛	11 ⅜-11 ⅝	6 ⅝-7 ⅛	11 ⅜-11 ⅝	8⅞
6 months	8⅛-8¼	8 ⅝-8 ⅞	9½-9¾	14 ⅞-15	11 ⅜-11 ⅝	7-7⅛	11 ⅜-11 ⅝	8 ⅞
1 year	8⅛-8¼	8 ⅝-8 ⅞	9-9⅛	14⅝-14⅞	11 ⅜-11 ⅝	6 ⅞-7 ⅛	11⅜-11½	8 ⅞

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Jan. 3

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10½	10½
Federal funds	8.33	8½
Comm. paper 30-179 days	7.55	7½
3-month Treasury bills	7.41	7.54
6-month Treasury bills	7.51	7.47
1-year Treasury bills	7.31	7.26
30-year Treasury bond	100 29/32	101 15/32
3-month CD's	7.85	7.85
6-month CD's	7.85	7.85
Japan		
Discount rate	4¼	4¼
Call money	Clsd.	6½
1-month interbank	—	6⅝
3-month interbank	—	6⅝
West Germany		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Lombard rate	8.00	8.00
Call money	8.10	8.10
1-month interbank	8.30	8.30
3-month interbank	8.30	8.30
6-month interbank	8.40	8.40
Britain		
Bank base rate	15.00	15.00
Call money	15 1/16	15⅛
3-month interbank	15⅛	15⅛
6-month interbank	15.00	15.00
France		
Intervention rate	10.00	10.00
Call money	11 1/16	11⅛
1-month interbank	11¼	11¼
3-month interbank	11⅜	11½
6-month interbank	11⅜	11½

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Jan. 3

1 month	8¼ - 8⅜
2 months	8¼ - 8⅜
3 months	8¼ - 8⅜
6 months	8⅛ - 8¼
1 year	8⅛ - 8¼

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Jan. 3

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 7.88
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 8.086
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

Jan. 3

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	398.55	397.15	— 6.10
Luxembourg	395.90	—	— 7.10
Paris (12.5 kilo)	397.39	397.85	— 4.19
Zurich	397.25	394.85	— 5.65
London	396.30	395.80	— 4.80
New York	—	394.50	— 5.35

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

East Germany to Retain Major Stakes

Agence France-Presse

EAST BERLIN — The East German government will retain the principle of the state holding a majority interest in joint ventures, the first deputy premier for economic affairs, Christa Luft, said on Wednesday.

Mrs. Luft said she had "learned from the experience of other socialist countries such as Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria, where foreign holdings could go up to 100 percent," and said her government "would not allow the same thing to happen."

New laws on joint ventures would stipulate that the state must have a majority stake, Mrs. Luft told a round-table meeting with opposition and ruling party members.

She said that "the idea of performance" would have to be introduced into the East German economy. The official added that "those who create more resources should also receive a greater share of the results of production."

Computer Exports Approved

Agence France-Presse

BOSTON — The U.S. Commerce Department has issued the first export license for U.S. personal-computer components to be assembled in the Soviet Union, according to the computer concern, Innovation International Inc.

The Innovation chairman, Frank Wright, said the approval, announced Tuesday, was given without recourse to the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Control, the Paris-based group formed by Western nations to control high-tech exports to Communist countries.

Prior to this approval, the Commerce Department had allowed only completed computer units to be exported to the Soviet Union.

Innovation said it had set up a joint venture with the Soviet Ministry of the Radio Industry to produce "at least one million personal computers in the shortest possible time." The company estimates revenue from the project at more than $1 billion.

The move is the second joint venture undertaken by Innovation in the Soviet Union. On Nov. 15, it announced the sale of $6.5 million-worth of computers to the Soviet State Committee for Computer Systems and the Soviet Academy of Sciences, to be used for Soviet MIR Space Station.

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MARKET DIARY

Via Associated Press Jan. 3

London Commodities

	Close Bid	Close Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
SUGAR						
U.S. Dollars per metric ton						
Mar	311.60	311.80	315.20	285.20	287.60	287.80
May	310.80	311.00	311.60	287.40	289.60	289.50
Aug	307.60	308.00	308.80	287.20	287.00	287.80
Oct	300.00	301.00	301.00	281.40	282.00	283.20
Dec	288.60	298.60	N.T.	N.T.	275.00	282.00
Mar	283.00	284.00	285.00	270.00	268.20	269.40
May	27.000	27620	283.80	N.T.	N.T.	267.20
268.00						
Volume: 5,239 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sterling per metric ton						
Mar	622	624	633	623	630	631
May	634	635	644	634	643	644
Jul	647	648	657	648	657	658
Sep	664	665	674	664	674	675
Dec	688	689	698	688	696	697
Mar	706	707	716	706	714	716
May	716	718	730	716	728	731
Volume: 3,230 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Sterling per metric ton						
Jan	632	634	639	630	628	630
Mar	652	654	656	646	645	647
May	666	667	668	662	661	662
Jul	680	682	683	678	675	676
Sep	696	698	700	694	692	693
Nov	712	714	717	714	708	710
Jan	725	733	737	737	725	730
Volume: 3,671 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
SUGAR					
French francs per metric ton					
Mar	2,275	2,175	2,250	2,280	+ 25
May	2,280	2,190	2,260	2,281	+ 10
Aug	2,280	2,245	2,310	2,350	+ 9
Oct	2,150	2,095	2,168	2,200	+ 28
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	2,100	—	+ 14
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,105	—	+ 14
Est. vol: 1,276 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 306. Open interest: 13,186.					
COCOA					
French francs per 100 kg					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	—	620	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	—	625	Unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	630	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	—	650	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	—	680	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	—	690	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	—	710	Unch.
Est. vol: 0 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 0. Open interest: 0.					
COFFEE					
French francs per 100 kg					
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	—	605	+ 15
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	—	620	+ 15
May	N.T.	N.T.	—	625	+ 15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	635	+ 10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	620	655	+ 5
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	630	670	+ 5
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	640	680	+ 5
Est. vol: 0 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 0. Open interest: 173.					

Source: Bourse de Commerce.

London Metals

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade)				
Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1649.00	1651.00	1631.00	1633.00
Forward	1650.00	1651.00	1634.00	1635.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade)				
Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1530.00	1532.00	1489.00	1490.00
Forward	1535.50	1536.00	1499.00	1500.00
LEAD				
Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	436.00	437.00	444.00	446.00
Forward	432.00	433.00	440.00	441.00
NICKEL				
Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	7975.00	7900.00	7875.00	7900.00
Forward	7750.00	7775.00	7625.00	7650.00
TIN				
Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	6725.00	6735.00	6754.00	6770.00
Forward	6840.00	6850.00	6870.00	6890.00
ZINC (High Grade)				
Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1370.00	1380.00	1310.00	1320.00
Forward	1310.00	1312.00	1250.00	1260.00

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.73	0.73
Coffee, lb	0.70	0.70
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.1895	1.1675
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.38	0.38
Printcloth, yd	n.a.	n.a.
Silver, troy oz	5.185	5.185
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	94.00	94.00
Tin, lb	4.0757	4.1405
Zinc, lb	0.73	0.73

S&P 100 Index Options

Jan 2

Strike Price	Calls-Last Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Puts-Last Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
290	—	—	—	—	⅛	½	2	—
295	—	—	—	—	⅛	1⅛	1¾	—
300	34½	34⅞	36½	—	⅛	1⅛	2⅜	—
305	—	—	—	—	⅛	1⅞	2⅝	—
310	26½	25⅞	28⅝	—	⅛	2⅜	3⅜	—
315	21⅜	21½	24	—	⅛	2½	4⅝	—
320	17	17	—	—	1	3⅞	5⅝	8
325	12½	14⅝	16⅝	—	1⅛	4⅝	6½	—
330	8½	11⅝	14½	15½	2⅛	5⅜	7½	11
335	5	8⅛	7⅞	—	4⅞	7	—	—
340	2⅜	5½	8⅝	—	6⅝	9½	15	—
345	1⅛	3⅛	5½	—	11⅞	12¼	17⅝	—

Calls: total volume 187,363; total open int. 548,739
Puts: total volume 96,723; total open int. 299,767
S&P 100 Index: High 336.15 low 326.86 close 336.15 +4.80
Source: CBOE.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
USUAL				
Blue Chip Value	Q	.20	1-26	1-12
Nevada Power	Q	.39	2-1	1-12
Noland Co	Q	.11	1-25	1-15
Pacific Enterp	Q	.87	2-15	1-19
Prime Bancorp	Q	.12	2-1	1-2
Snyder Oil Partnrs	Q	.35	1-31	1-15
Winn-Dixie Stores	M	.16½	2-1	1-16
Winn-Dixie Stores	M	.16½	3-1	2-15
Winn-Dixie Stores	M	.16½	4-2	3-15

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

Currency Options

Jan. 3

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Jan	Feb	Mar	Puts—Last Jan	Feb	Mar
50,000 Australian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	72	r	r	r	r	0.06	r
78.16	75	r	r	r	r	r	0.76
78.16	76	r	r	r	r	r	1.06
78.16	77	r	r	r	r	0.14 0.96	1.43
78.16	78	0.42	0.88	r	0.44	r	2.09
78.16	79	0.20	0.51	r	r	r	r
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
Pound	152½	r	r	r	r	r	0.95
161.05	160	1.60	r	r	0.77	r	r
161.05	162½	0.55	r	r	2.10	r	
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	85	r	r	r	r	0.20	0.43
86.19	86	r	r	0.44	0.19	r	
50,000 Canadian Dollars-European Style.							
Dollar	86	r	0.30	r	r	r	
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
Mark	54	r	r	r	r	r	0.17
58.10	55	r	r	r	r	0.12	r
58.10	56	r	r	r	r	0.24	0.54
58.10	57	1.26	r	1.75	0.12	0.58	0.71
58.10	57½	r	r	s	0.20	0.67	s
58.10	58	r	r	1.30	0.34	0.90	1.11
58.10	58½	r	r	s	0.65	r	s
58.10	59	0.17	0.66	0.89	1.13	1.42	1.41
58.10	59½	0.10	s	s	1.38	s	s
58.10	60	r	0.40	0.57	r	r	r
58.10	62	r	0.11	0.22	r	r	r
62,500 West German Marks-European Style.							
58.10	48	r	r	9.97	r	r	r
58.10	55½	r	r	r	s	r	0.18
6.25 mil Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
Yen	66	r	r	r	r	0.17	0.36
68.72	67	r	r	r	r	0.26 0.34	r
68.72	68	r	r	r	r	0.24 0.78	0.75
68.72	68½	0.32	r	s	0.37	r	s
68.72	69	0.33	0.71	1.00	0.60	0.86	1.20
68.72	70	r	0.47	0.72	r	r	r
68.72	71½	0.02	r	s	r	r	s
6.25 mil Japanese Yen-European Style.							
68.72	67	r	r	r	r	0.30	r
68.72	69	0.34	r	r	0.53	r	r
68.72	70	0.10	r	r	r	r	r
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
Franc	59	r	r	r	r	r	0.19
63.29	60	r	r	r	r	0.14	r
63.29	61	r	r	r	r	r	0.54
63.29	62	r	r	r	0.08	r	0.84
63.29	62½	r	r	s	0.27	r	s
63.29	63	r	r	1.54	0.29	r	1.25
63.29	63½	0.48	r	s	r	r	s
63.29	64	0.34	r	0.99	r	r	r
63.29	65	r	0.53	r	r	r	r
63.29	66	0.07	0.25	0.45	r	r	r
63.29	67	r	0.14	0.28	r	r	r

Total call vol. 13,380 Call open int. 298,659
Total put vol. 20,333 Put open int. 337,817
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	884	1257
Declined	724	412
Unchanged	432	333
Total Issues	2020	2002
New Highs	111	111
New Lows	7	6

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	376	471
Declined	228	182
Unchanged	227	199
Total Issues	851	852
New Highs	38	24
New Lows	4	4

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,349	1,299
Declined	787	832
Unchanged	2,218	2,226
Total Issues	4,354	4,357

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Jan. 2	488,740	546,998	6,221
Dec. 29	339,014	345,070	2,342
Dec. 28	369,397	495,406	2,771
Dec. 27	345,090	422,000	3,804
Dec. 26	154,253	284,877	1,637
Dec. 22	285,273	352,358	3,725

*Included in the sales figures

DM Futures Options

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Jan	Feb	Mar	Puts-Settle Jan	Feb	Mar
56	1.85	2.27	2.45	0.02	0.25	0.43
57	0.8	1.53	1.76	0.05	0.55	0.71
58	0.30	0.92	1.19	0.37	0.93	1.14
59	0.04	0.52	0.77	1.01	1.49	1.74
60	0.01	0.2	0.46	1.97	2.22	2.44
61	0.00	0.13	1.29	—	—	3.33

Est. total vol.: 18,225
Calls: Tue. vol: 11,548; open int.: 58,502
Puts: Tue. vol: 6,685; open int.: 88,717
Source: CME.

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Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2814.21	2834.04	2786.26	2809.73 —	0.42
Trans	1203.59	1211.77	1179.39	1191.50 —	9.60
Util	235.85	236.98	233.27	234.15 —	2.08
Comp	1054.85	1061.83	1041.19	1049.49 —	3.96

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	414.42	409.31	410.40	— 0.80
Transp.	286.62	283.14	283.52	— 2.67
Utilities	157.86	156.43	156.56	— 1.30
Finance	31.94	31.74	31.87	+ 0.06
SP 500	360.59	357.89	358.76	— 0.93
SP 100	336.84	334.46	335.37	— 0.76

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	198.51	197.43	197.80	— 0.20
Industrials	237.34	236.19	236.52	— 0.16
Transp.	182.36	181.40	181.50	— 0.75
Utilities	102.96	102.36	102.41	— 0.51
Finance	158.96	158.22	158.71	+ 0.54

NASDAQ Indexes

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	460.90	+ 1.57	448.81	456.67
Industrials	456.59	+ 1.86	442.03	446.27
Finance	512.55	+ 3.81	501.19	519.32
Insurance	552.07	+ 3.87	536.19	559.69
Utilities	732.99	— 6.57	725.43	735.11
Banks	400.16	+ 2.92	388.49	410.79
Transp.	509.93	+ 3.83	487.27	481.97

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
382.69	381.43	382.42	+ 0.89

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	93.04	+ 0.06
Utilities	94.48	+ 0.09
Industrials	91.60	+ 0.04

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	192,330,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	179,257,490
Amex 4 p.m. volume	14,440,000
Amex prev. cons. close	13,940,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	152,442,700
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	110,716,000
NYSE volume up	101,718,710
NYSE volume down	74,116,830
Amex volume up	6,843,325
Amex volume down	4,383,750
NASDAQ volume up	70,893,846
NASDAQ volume down	42,347,830

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Varity	26710	2¾	2⅜	2¾	+ ¼
PhilMr s	24140	43¾	42⅝	43⅜	+ ⅝
IBM	23460	99½	98⅝	98⅞	+ ⅞
FNMA s	19609	34½	35	34¼	+1¼
Navistr	18173	4⅛	4	4⅛	
GenEl	16553	64⅞	66¼	64⅞	— ⅛
Syntex	15943	51⅜	50½	51½	+1
AT&T	15313	46⅜	46	46¼	— ¼
BrMySq	15053	58¼	57	58¼	+1⅛
FordM	14657	45⅞	45⅛	45⅝	+ ⅜
Baxter	13857	24⅞	25⅛	24⅞	+ ⅛
UCarb	13831	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
GtWFn	13588	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
BnkAm	13063	28	27½	28	+ ¼
PacTel	13006	51½	50½	50⅝	— ⅝

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amdhl	7210	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
ENSCO	6201	4½	4⅜	4⅝	
DowC rt	4766	8⅛	7⅞	8	
EchoBy	4089	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
InstSy	3724	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ¼
JanBell	3283	26⅛	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
TIE	3104	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ¼
FruitL	2984	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
TubMex	2947	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
A-Ibm sc	2832	9½	9	9⅛	+ ¼
HtaMd	2654	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
TexAir	2614	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
WDigitl	2533	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ½
WangB	2313	5⅛	4⅞	5	
Telesph	2122	3⅝	3½	3½	

MARKETS: *World Stocks Leap*

(Continued from first finance page) notable exception, however, ending lower on fears that French interest rates might rise. (Page 11)

Italian shares were also higher. The MIB index, reset at the start of the session to 1,000, rose 0.30 percent, to 1,003. The index is reset at the beginning of each year.

Tokyo markets remained closed for the New Year holiday and are due to reopen on Thursday; but the Singapore stock market closed at a record high, surpassing the previous high set in August 1987.

The Straits Times industrial index closed at a record 1,521.99, a gain of 22.53 points for the day.

Hong Kong shares also gained, though on low volume. The Hang Seng Index closed 20.65 points higher at 2,858.72 — well shy of its May 1989 high of 3,309.64.

Dealers said the major factor holding back Hong Kong stock prices was China, which has made the local business community increasingly jittery since the June crackdown on the pro-democracy movement.

One of the factors behind Tuesday's rise on Wall Street, the strong dollar, was extended Wednesday. The currency gained nearly one pfennig against the Deutsche mark, to 1.7175, in European trading.

In Wall Street trading Wednesday, the New York Stock Exchange composite index dipped 0.20 of a point to close at 197.80, while Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 0.93 to 358.76.

Advances led declines by a margin of slightly more than 8-7, while Big Board volume rose to 192.33 million shares, compared with 162.07 million traded Tuesday.

Except for a higher opening and another brief rise, profit taking kept the market in check, analysts said. But rather than being disappointed by the market's failure to follow through on Tuesday's rally, with a big gain, they were heartened that prices did not surrender significant ground.

"Volume was much better today, even though a lot of it came early in the day," said Sidney Dorr, vice president of institutional trading at Charles Schwab & Co. in San Francisco.

Varity was the most active NYSE issue, up ¼ to 2¾. Philip Morris followed, up ⅝ to 43⅜. IBM was third, up ⅞ to 98⅞ as the technology sector extended Tuesday's rally.

Among the other blue chips, AT&T fell ¼ to 46¼, Boeing gained 1½ to 63 on reports the company would resume talks with its engineers' union, and Alcoa rose 1⅛ to 76¾ as cyclical stocks were bolstered by optimism about the U.S. economy.

But blue-chip consumer stocks suffered as fears of a recession subsided. Coca-Cola lost 1⅛ to 76⅞ and McDonald's fell ⅜ to 34½. However, Merck rose 1⅛ to 79⅞. Reports said one of the company's drugs seems to interfere with the spread of cancer in mice.

Prices closed higher in active trading on the American Stock Exchange.

The American Exchange index rose 0.89 of a point, to close at 382.42. The price of an average share was up 4 cents. Advances led declines by more than 3-2, while composite volume rose to 17.03 million shares, from 13.94 million traded Tuesday.

(Reuters, AP, UPI, AFP)

Dow Milestones

When the Dow Jones industrial average first topped certain levels.

LEVEL	DATE	CLOSE
500	Mar. 14, 1956	500.24
1,000	Nov. 14, 1972	1,003.16
1,500	Dec. 11, 1985	1,511.70
2,000	Jan. 8, 1987	2,002.25
2,100	Jan. 19, 1987	2,102.50
2,200	Feb. 5, 1987	2,201.49
2,300	Mar. 20, 1987	2,333.52
2,400	April 6, 1987	2,405.54
2,500	July 17, 1987	2,510.04
2,600	Aug. 10, 1987	2,635.84
2,700	Aug. 17, 1987	2,700.57
2,800	Jan. 2, 1990	2,810.15

NYT

BUSINESS BRIEFS

TRW and Motorola Unveil Superchip

REDONDO BEACH, California (Reuters) — TRW Inc. and Motorola Inc. said Wednesday that they had jointly developed the world's first multimillion-device superchip.

The CPUAX microelectronic computer chip contains about four million 0.5-micron devices able to perform 200 million floating-point operations per second, the companies said. This means the chip is the equivalent of some supercomputers big enough to fill a room.

The chip is designed for a wide range of air-to-ground and space-based weapons systems.

Merrill Lynch Selling Canadian Unit

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Merrill Lynch & Co. said Wednesday that the Canadian brokerage firm Wood Gundy Inc. had agreed to acquire its Canadian retail securities brokerage firm. Terms were undisclosed.

Merrill Lynch said the deal included the transfer of the unit's 20 offices, complete with professional and support staffs, and access to its U.S. research facilities.

Canadian Named to Head IMF Panel

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The International Monetary Fund said Wednesday that its policy-making Interim Committee had selected Finance Minister Michael Holcombe Wilson of Canada as chairman. He succeeds the former Dutch finance minister, H. Onno Ruding.

The selection comes just before a special meeting of the committee to work out an increase in the international lending agency's quotas for funding, to be held Jan. 25.

Mr. Wilson will retain his position as finance minister, which he has held since 1984.

Dutch Firm Is Fined for Dumping

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — The Dutch chemical company Akzo NV has been fined 500,000 guilders ($263,000) for dumping chalk waste, a Dutch court announced Wednesday.

The company's Akzo Zout Chemie Nederland BV unit must pay penalties of 100,000 guilders and 400,000 guilders for the dumping of 10,000 tons of calcium hydroxide, or chalk, on a waste belt two years ago.

A spokesman, Rob de Vries, said Akzo would probably appeal the decision. He confirmed the dumping but said it had not been illegal and had been coordinated with local environmental authorities.

U.S. Paper Company May Oust Board

ATLANTA (AP) — More than half of Great Northern Nekoosa Corp.'s shareholders have called a special meeting to consider firing the company's board of directors, according to Georgia-Pacific Corp., which is pursuing a $3.8 billion hostile bid for the timber company.

The Atlanta-based Georgia-Pacific had urged Great Northern's shareholders to call the meeting two weeks ago. It has been frustrated by Great Northern's refusal to cooperate with its tender offer.

Great Northern is in federal court in Connecticut seeking an injunction to halt the tender offer on antitrust grounds.

For the Record

Peru says its inflation rate for 1989 was 2,775 percent, the highest in Latin America after Argentina's. *(AP)*

The British oil company Lasmo PLC said it was buying the oil and gas exploration and production assets of Home Oil Co. from InterHome Energy Inc. of Canada, Home's parent. *(Reuters)*

Dollar Extends Its Rise Against DM

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar closed mostly higher on Wednesday, helped by a slightly weaker Deutsche mark.

The U.S. unit gained to 1.7225 Deutsche marks, from 1.7130 DM at Tuesday's close, and strengthened against the British and French currencies. The dollar rose to 5.8815 French francs from 5.8525 francs, while the pound eased to $1.6102, compared with $1.6095 on Tuesday.

However, the dollar declined to 145.235 yen, from 146.550 the day before. It also fell to 1.5792 Swiss francs from 1.5815 francs.

The dollar's firmness followed the report Tuesday from the National Association of Purchasing Management indicating that the U.S. manufacturing economy is stronger than most economists thought.

That sentiment was bolstered on Wednesday, when the government reported that U.S. home sales climbed 9.6 percent in November, much higher than the consensus forecast for an increase of about 0.5 percent.

Both reports dampened speculation that the U.S. Federal Reserve Board would ease interest rates further.

Speculation that the Bundesbank might raise its discount rate at its council meeting on Thursday surfaced after the West German central bank raised its money market intervention rate (Page 11).

Most dealers, however, said such a move is unlikely.

"There is insufficient evidence of inflation in the German economy to force the Bundesbank's hand," said Jeremy Hawkins, senior economist at Bank of America. "I don't really think the Bundesbank is looking to push up rates at the current time."

Earlier in London, the dollar closed at 1.7175 DM, up from 1.7085 on Tuesday, but at 145.63 yen, down slightly from 145.85.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Wed.	Tue.
Deutsche mark	1.7175	1.7085
Pound sterling	1.6105	1.6125
Japanese yen	145.63	145.85
Swiss franc	1.5865	1.5725
French franc	5.8800	5.8575

Source: Reuters

Foreign Exchange

Bank of Japan Sells Dollars

Reuters

TOKYO — The Bank of Japan began the New Year with a headache that refuses to go away — a weak yen — and immediately undertook two rounds of dollar selling to try to cure it.

Market sources said the Japanese central bank sold a few hundred million dollars on Wednesday morning in Singapore, following up with sales of another few hundred million dollars in Singapore and Hong Kong in the afternoon.

The Japanese bank and the U.S. Federal Reserve Board are keeping in close contact.

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Jan. 3

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
4.43	3.87	Mar	4.08¼	4.10¼	4.07	4.10	+.01¼
4.32	3.78	May	3.86½	3.89	3.85¾	3.88¼	+.01½
3.85	3.42¼	Jul	3.59	3.60¼	3.58¾	3.60¼	+.01
3.73	3.48	Sep	3.65	3.66	3.63¾	3.66	+.01½
3.80	3.56	Dec	3.75	3.76½	3.75	3.76	+.00½
3.82½	3.78¼	Mar				3.81	
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 5,769	Prev. Day Open Int. 54,042 up 916					
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.86½	2.26	Mar	2.37½	2.38½	2.37	2.38½	+.00¾
2.89½	2.30	May	2.43	2.44½	2.43	2.44½	+.00¾
2.85	2.31	Jul	2.47½	2.49	2.47	2.49	+.01
2.71	2.29	Sep	2.45½	2.47½	2.45½	2.47¼	+.01¾
2.63½	2.22	Dec	2.44¾	2.47	2.44¾	2.47	+.01½
2.55	2.41	Mar	2.50¾	2.53½	2.50¾	2.53½	+.02
2.59	2.55½	May	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.58	+.01½
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 26,330	Prev. Day Open Int. 169,049 up 2,134					
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
7.67	5.51	Jan	5.59	5.68	5.59	5.67½	+.06
7.74	5.63½	Mar	5.75	5.82¾	5.74	5.81½	+.05¾
7.78	5.73½	May	5.87½	5.95½	5.87½	5.94¾	+.04¾
7.31	5.78½	Jul	6.00½	6.07½	6.00½	6.07	+.04¾
7.05	5.78	Aug	6.04¼	6.09¾	6.04	6.07¾	+.04
6.60	5.68	Sep	6.06¼	6.10½	6.06	6.10½	+.03½
6.60	5.64½	Nov	6.12½	6.18	6.12	6.16¾	+.03¾
6.35½	5.87	Jan	6.21½	6.26½	6.21½	6.25½	+.04
6.43	6.33½	Mar	6.34	6.36	6.34	6.36	+.02½
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 37,296	Prev. Day Open Int. 95,501 up 1,309					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
220.00	175.50	Jan	179.50	180.50	178.40	180.00	+.30
249.20	175.20	Mar	179.20	180.90	178.80	180.30	+.70
230.50	174.50	May	179.00	181.20	179.00	180.90	+1.20
208.00	174.00	Jul	181.50	183.20	181.20	183.10	+1.20
188.00	173.50	Aug	183.30	183.90	182.40	183.80	+1.10
188.00	171.50	Sep	183.50	184.80	183.50	184.50	+.80
188.50	174.00	Oct	185.00	186.00	184.50	185.50	+.70
190.50	174.00	Dec	186.80	188.50	186.50	188.00	+.50
		Jan	189.00	189.00	189.00	189.00	
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 11,833	Prev. Day Open Int. 52,528 up 294					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
25.45	18.35	Jan	18.42	18.64	18.37	18.64	+.21
25.85	18.78	Mar	18.87	19.10	18.83	19.07	+.20
26.05	19.20	May	19.33	19.49	19.23	19.49	+.17
25.80	19.50	Jul	19.65	19.80	19.52	19.79	+.15
23.90	19.50	Aug	19.85	19.90	19.47	19.85	+.15
21.70	19.50	Sep	19.85	19.90	19.79	19.91	+.36
21.35	19.95	Oct	19.97	20.15	19.92	20.10	+.13
21.50	20.00	Dec	20.10	20.22	20.10	20.25	+.25
21.45	20.05	Jan				20.25	+.23
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 19,779	Prev. Day Open Int. 71,130 up 3,131					

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
77.92	69.80	Feb	77.05	77.20	76.60	77.15	—.30
76.00	70.80	Apr	75.73	75.72	75.15	75.35	—.57
73.45	69.75	Jun	72.05	72.10	71.57	71.65	—.47
71.95	69.15	Aug	71.30	71.30	70.98	71.05	—.30
71.90	68.30	Oct	71.20	71.20	70.35	71.37	—.13
73.20	71.00	Dec	72.15	72.25	72.03	72.15	—.05
Est. Sales 12,145	Prev. Sales 7,781	Prev. Day Open Int. 74,976 up 651					
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
85.60	77.30	Jan	84.70	84.70	84.25	84.47	—.23
84.10	77.40	Mar	83.22	83.22	82.65	82.77	—.45
83.00	78.90	Apr	82.30	82.30	81.70	81.95	—.37
82.30	78.60	May	81.35	81.35	80.92	81.05	—.35
81.10	78.50	Aug	80.77	80.77	80.35	80.65	—.15
80.35	78.00	Sep	80.05	80.05	79.70	80.00	—.15
80.00	78.30	Oct	79.70	79.95	79.70	79.90	+.05
80.00	79.00	Nov	79.75	80.00	79.75	80.00	+.05
Est. Sales 1,309	Prev. Sales 660	Prev. Day Open Int. 9,755 off 35					
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
51.87	41.75	Feb	48.60	49.20	48.40	49.00	+.28
47.50	39.40	Apr	45.00	45.83	44.92	45.72	+.50
50.65	44.25	Jun	48.45	49.00	48.30	48.95	+.42
50.75	44.95	Jul	48.45	49.35	48.57	49.30	+.50
47.45	43.70	Aug	47.55	47.75	47.35	47.72	+.07
44.70	42.50	Oct	43.80	43.65	43.65	43.57	+.37
46.15	44.25	Dec	44.75	45.53	44.73	45.20	+.20
Est. Sales 6,000	Prev. Sales 4,305	Prev. Day Open Int. 25,767 off 13					
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
65.90	38.30	Feb	49.85	50.05	49.35	49.47	—.48
64.90	38.15	Mar	49.90	49.92	49.20	49.40	—.55
63.75	39.50	May	51.25	51.05	49.35	49.50	—1.25
61.90	39.95	Jul	51.50	51.50	50.35	50.42	—.33
60.30	39.20	Aug	50.40	50.50	49.10	49.23	—.90
63.40	48.07	Feb	51.25	51.25	51.20	51.20	—1.00
58.00	53.30	Mar				52.20	+.55
Est. Sales 3,445	Prev. Sales 1,923	Prev. Day Open Int. 13,413 off 58					

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
146.00	71.00	Mar	81.10	82.25	80.80	81.75	+1.10
124.50	72.75	May	83.00	84.75	82.95	83.74	+1.22
132.25	74.55	Jul	86.40	86.30	85.50	85.72	+1.13
120.00	77.25	Sep	87.50	88.00	86.80	87.80	+1.30
104.00	81.00	Dec	90.25	91.00	89.50	90.65	+1.10
116.75	83.00	Mar	93.00	93.00	93.00	93.00	+1.25
123.00	92.50	May				94.50	+.75
Est. Sales 5,370	Prev. Sales 2,649	Prev. Day Open Int. 35,547 up 169					
SUGAR WORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
15.38	8.73	Mar	13.00	14.25	12.98	14.22	+1.20
15.10	9.20	May	13.06	14.12	13.05	14.09	+1.03
14.84	10.55	Jul	12.91	13.42	12.80	13.42	+.51
14.47	10.42	Oct	12.70	13.21	12.63	13.21	+.50
13.74	12.10	Mar	12.40	12.75	12.40	12.75	+.53
		May				12.67	+.50
Est. Sales 35,606	Prev. Sales 8,048	Prev. Day Open Int. 161,724 off 1,751					
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
1535	896	Mar	920	934	905	912	—17
1465	925	May	936	939	908	911	—23
1580	921	Jul	944	950	923	930	—18
1400	941	Sep	965	969	943	946	—20
1395	965	Dec	985	985	965	968	—19
1380	985	Mar	1005	1005	985	986	—19
1050	1007	May	1000	1000	1000	1000	—13
Est. Sales 4,316	Prev. Sales 3,436	Prev. Day Open Int. 49,776 up 422					
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
173.00	121.00	Jan	169.00	174.90	166.00	172.05	+1.80

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
171.30	121.40	Mar	169.00	176.05	166.50	175.25	+7.20
169.00	122.50	May	168.50	175.00	166.00	175.00	+8.00
168.10	123.00	Jul	168.25	176.10	166.75	174.70	+6.60
167.00	122.50	Sep	168.00	174.80	167.00	173.05	+6.05
166.25	124.00	Nov	167.00	171.00	164.50	171.25	+5.00
162.50	125.00	Jan	162.00	163.00	162.00	165.50	+2.00
		Mar				165.50	+2.00
		May				165.50	+2.00
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 3,047	Prev. Day Open Int. 9,494 off 202					

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
82.50	82.50	Jan				73.50	
		Feb				73.50	
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
815.0	512.0	Jan	517.5	517.5	512.0	515.1	—3.2
567.0	520.0	Feb				517.9	—3.3
910.0	520.0	Mar	523.0	526.0	517.6	522.0	—3.3
910.0	527.0	May	531.0	532.0	526.5	529.8	—3.2
761.5	534.0	Jul	538.0	540.0	534.0	537.5	—3.2
760.0	541.0	Sep	548.0	548.0	541.0	545.5	—3.1
742.0	550.0	Dec	557.0	559.0	552.5	556.4	—3.1
688.0	596.0	Jan				560.1	—3.0
665.0	565.0	Mar	567.0	568.0	566.0	568.2	—2.9
647.0	573.0	May				575.9	—2.9
667.5	582.0	Jul	584.0	584.0	584.0	584.1	—2.9
654.0	590.0	Sep	590.0	590.0	590.0	592.7	—2.9
Est. Sales 16,000	Prev. Sales 16,542	Prev. Day Open Int. 94,188 off 663					
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
601.50	470.00	Jan	474.00	476.00	464.50	469.80	—4.40
557.50	473.00	Apr	484.20	485.00	473.00	478.10	—4.10
554.00	477.00	Jul	489.00	489.00	480.00	482.20	—4.70
560.50	483.50	Oct	490.00	490.00	486.00	489.20	—4.70
537.00	537.00	Jan	493.90	493.90	493.90	495.20	—4.70
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 5,236	Prev. Day Open Int. 18,561 off 286					
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
176.00	122.00	Mar	135.75	135.75	134.00	134.75	—.95
175.00	132.00	Jun	135.95	135.95	135.95	135.70	—1.30
149.50	133.00	Sep	136.75	136.75	136.75	136.35	—1.00
147.00	138.25	Dec				137.20	—1.00
141.00	141.00	Mar				137.95	—1.00
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 169	Prev. Day Open Int. 6,202 off 35					
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
418.00	378.00	Jan	393.00	393.00	393.00	394.00	—5.60
516.00	364.70	Feb	398.40	399.00	394.50	396.40	—5.70
		Mar	402.50	402.50	397.00	398.70	—5.80
525.80	370.00	Apr	404.00	404.30	399.50	401.30	—5.80
497.00	372.90	Jun	409.00	409.00	404.20	406.10	—5.80
487.00	380.00	Aug	414.00	414.00	410.00	410.80	—5.80
472.00	384.50	Oct	414.60	414.60	414.60	415.30	—5.70
455.50	387.50	Dec	421.50	422.00	418.50	420.00	—5.70
454.50	394.80	Feb	426.80	426.80	425.00	425.00	—5.60
460.00	398.90	Apr	429.00	429.00	429.00	429.80	—5.60
463.00	402.40	Jun	436.50	436.80	436.50	434.50	—5.60
468.00	389.30	Aug	440.00	440.00	440.00	440.00	—5.60
475.30	450.00	Oct				445.10	—5.60
Est. Sales 45,000	Prev. Sales 41,931	Prev. Day Open Int. 152,186 up 1,255					

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
92.60	90.75	Mar	92.94	92.95	92.89	92.89	—.05
93.65	91.10	Jun	93.21	93.21	93.12	93.13	—.09
93.45	91.28	Sep	93.18	93.18	93.15	93.14	—.12
93.32	92.93	Dec	93.08	93.10	93.01	93.01	—.09
93.20	92.95	Mar	92.91	92.91	92.91	92.91	—.07
Est. Sales 4,851	Prev. Sales 9,140	Prev. Day Open Int. 34,390 up 198					
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
101-7	95-17	Mar	99-22	99-22	99-11	99-13	—7
101-6	97-28	Jun	99-17	99-17	99-12	99-12	—7
100-14	99-14	Sep				99-6	—7
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 13,547	Prev. Day Open Int. 71,538 up 1,565					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
101-4	72-1	Mar	98-11	98-16	97-29	98	—13
100-15	75	Jun	98-10	98-11	97-26	97-29	—12
100-4	79-1	Sep	98-2	98-2	97-22	97-24	—10
99-24	80	Dec	97-24	97-24	97-13	97-16	—9
99-12	79-21	Mar	97-15	97-15	97-3	97-7	—8
94-4	82-18	Jun	96-29	96-30	96-29	96-30	—7
99-5	86-4	Sep	96-23	96-23	96-22	96-22	—7
98-23	88-18	Dec	96-15	96-15	96-11	96-15	—7
98-13	94-4	Mar				96-9	—7
97-19	97-19	Jun				96-3	—7
		Sep				95-29	—7
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 140,931	Prev. Day Open Int. 290,252 up 4,721					
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
95-25	85-19	Mar	93-20	93-26	93-8	93-10	—11
95-13	87-2	Jun	93-19	93-19	93-19	93-19	—12
95-11	90-18	Sep				93-29	—12
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 1,863	Prev. Day Open Int. 14,186 up 103					
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.							
92.46	88.10	Mar	91.90	91.92	91.84	91.85	—.06
92.45	88.82	Jun	92.06	92.07	91.97	91.98	—.09
92.39	88.74	Sep	92.04	92.04	91.95	91.95	—.11
92.15	89.85	Dec	91.82	91.83	91.73	91.73	—.10
92.01	89.65	Mar	91.75	91.75	91.64	91.64	—.09
91.85	89.91	Jun	91.54	91.54	91.47	91.47	—.07
91.83	90.04	Sep	91.47	91.47	91.42	91.42	—.07
91.78	90.34	Dec	91.36	91.37	91.31	91.31	—.06
91.82	90.09	Mar	91.41	91.41	91.34	91.34	—.05
91.74	90.88	Jun	91.33	91.33	91.31	91.33	—.05
91.72	90.80	Sep	91.32	91.33	91.26	91.26	—.04
91.53	90.87	Dec	91.23	91.23	91.20	91.20	—.04
91.65	90.92	Mar	91.23	91.24	91.23	91.22	—.04
91.51	90.90	Jun	91.18	91.22	91.19	91.18	—.04
91.47	90.90	Sep	91.18	91.18	91.15	91.14	—.04
91.37	91.14	Dec	91.14	91.14	91.10	91.09	—.04
Est. Sales 138,557	Prev. Sales 108,962	Prev. Day Open Int 618,255 up 7,782					
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.6160	1.4600	Mar	1.5906	1.5924	1.5852	1.5888	+54
1.6750	1.4400	Jun	1.5454	1.5478	1.5426	1.5448	+36
1.7700	1.5790	Sep				1.5408	+60
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 7,096	Prev. Day Open Int. 19,485 off 150					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8580	.7890	Mar	.8543	.8561	.8532	.8556	+7
.8560	.8088	Jun	.8466	.8483	.8445	.8467	+8
.8430	.8107	Sep	.8417	.8412	.8410	.8426	+9
.8395	.8120	Dec				.8385	+10
.8327	.8160	Mar				.8304	+8
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 3,821	Prev. Day Open Int. 22,618 up 92					
FRENCH FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001							
		Mar				.16780	
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales	Prev. Day Open Int.					

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.5955	.5000	Mar	.5824	.5838	.5792	.5803	—25
.5953	.5057	Jun	.5822	.5828	.5780	.5794	—26
.5940	.5525	Sep	.5812	.5812	.5785	.5785	—27
.5866	.5769	Dec	.5810	.5810	.5775	.5776	—28
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 45,336	Prev. Day Open Int. 59,483 up 1,410					
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.008338	.006780	Mar	.006877	.006910	.006865	.006887	+40
.007530	.006850	Jun	.006890	.006930	.006865	.006905	+40
.007390	.006890	Sep				.006925	+40
.006925	.006920	Dec				.006947	+38
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 49,171	Prev. Day Open Int. 54,127 up 4,167					
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6536	.5740	Mar	.6339	.6351	.6300	.6313	+15
.6537	.5850	Jun	.6331	.6340	.6295	.6302	+12
.6526	.6050	Sep	.6310	.6310	.6283	.6292	+9
.6492	.5600	Dec				.6287	+9
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 20,286	Prev. Day Open Int. 29,385 off 3,033					

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER (CME) 150,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
192.00	181.20	Jan	188.20	188.80	187.50	188.40	—.20
194.80	185.00	Mar	190.90	191.20	190.10	191.00	+.10
196.90	188.00	May	193.50	193.50	192.30	193.20	—.30
198.40	177.50	Jul	195.50	195.50	194.30	195.10	—.70
198.00	192.00	Sep	195.80	195.80	194.90	195.20	—.30
200.00	189.90	Nov	191.50	191.50	191.20	192.00	—.50
194.80	186.20	Jan	193.00	193.00	193.00	192.50	—.50
Est. Sales 1,203	Prev. Sales 982	Prev. Day Open Int. 5,825 off 104					
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
78.40	53.60	Mar	68.40	69.14	67.80	69.10	+.76
78.85	55.90	May	68.45	69.65	68.08	69.63	+.98
78.70	63.70	Jul	68.80	69.80	68.85	69.55	+1.08
72.20	63.95	Oct	64.75	65.70	64.50	65.70	+.94
69.20	62.80	Dec	63.45	64.30	62.90	64.10	+.55
68.45	64.95	Mar				64.95	+.75
64.80	64.80	May				65.75	+.85
Est. Sales 5,500	Prev. Sales 2,657	Prev. Day Open Int. 39,823 up 167					
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
77.89	48.00	Feb	78.50	78.90	75.60	78.30	+.91
65.76	46.40	Mar	64.75	67.58	65.25	67.45	+1.69
61.40	45.00	Apr	61.75	63.50	60.60	62.80	+1.16
58.30	44.50	May	58.60	59.50	57.80	59.00	+1.26
56.90	44.50	Jun	57.30	57.60	56.80	57.50	+.81
56.20	46.80	Jul	54.70	57.20	54.10	57.00	+.86
55.95	47.80	Aug	54.90	57.38	54.75	57.38	+.79
57.50	48.00	Sep	58.00	58.00	57.50	58.00	+.86
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 25,306	Prev. Day Open Int. 96,881 off 1,366					
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
22.92	15.74	Feb	23.20	22.80	22.00	22.44	+.75
22.45	16.10	Mar	22.48	22.85	22.46	22.93	+.53
22.05	16.20	Apr	22.38	22.55	22.05	22.50	+.47
21.61	16.28	May	21.85	22.15	21.69	22.02	+.38
21.25	16.50	Jun	22.52	21.72	21.30	21.67	+.37
20.85	16.60	Jul	21.25	21.33	20.98	21.32	+.34
20.45	16.79	Aug	21.09	21.00	20.72	20.72	+.29
20.35	16.58	Sep	20.70	20.72	20.43	20.65	+.18
19.90	16.58	Oct	20.54	20.54	20.31	20.50	+.16
20.70	17.30	Nov	20.27	20.44	20.17	20.39	+.13
20.10	12.80	Dec	20.20	20.29	20.18	20.29	+.12
19.55	17.87	Jan	20.10	20.14	20.09	20.14	—.01
19.95	18.15	Feb	20.04	20.15	20.04	20.15	+.07
19.95	18.54	Mar	20.10	20.10	20.10	20.10	+.06
19.32	16.65	Jun	20.25	20.35	20.25	20.35	+.33
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 100,963	Prev. Day Open Int. 254,100 up 4,812					

Stock Indexes

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
369.05	325.80	Mar	363.25	364.80	361.30	361.70	—.80
373.20	332.85	Jun	367.40	368.90	365.60	366.10	—.70
371.00	345.40	Sep	372.50	372.50	369.70	370.15	—.35
Est. Sales 44,487	Prev. Sales 33,852	Prev. Day Open Int. 108,696 up 1,501					
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents							
314.80	280.65	Mar	300.50	301.45	299.40	300.85	+.98
317.20	289.00	Jun				304.85	+.90
		Sep				309.05	+.90
		Dec				312.55	+.90
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 272	Prev. Day Open Int. 1,240 up 22					
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
204.30	178.30	Mar	200.80	201.00	199.15	199.25	—.45
205.45	179.00	Jun	202.25	202.25	201.35	201.55	—.45
209.00	190.80	Sep	204.40	204.40	203.00	203.25	—.45
204.10	197.70	Dec	206.50	206.50	206.50	205.85	—.45
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 4,242	Prev. Day Open Int.					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,055.50 f	1,055.20 f
Reuters	1,811.20	1,806.40
D.J. Futures	129.73	128.99
Com. Research	228.59	228.03

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Jan. 3

	Close	Prev.
Amsterdam		
ABN Bank	41.20	41
ACF Holding	34	33.60
Aegon	116	114.40
Ahold	124.40	123.30
Akzo	141.20	140.50
AMEV	63	62.70
A'Dam Rubber	6	5.90
Amro Bank	81.10	80.20
Bols	172.50	174.50
Buhrmann Tett	67.30	66.20
BVG	27.80	27.80
Center Parcs	61.50	60.20
CSM	79.50	79
DAF	42.90	43.20
DSM	114.30	113
Elsevier	80.40	80.40
Fokker	40	38.60
Gist-Brocades	31.80	31.30
Heineken	128.50	126
Hoogovens	89.90	88.80
Hunter Douglas	110.70	111.50
IHC Caland	34.80	34.10
Inter Mueller	101.50	100
KLM	50.20	49.20
KNP	53.20	53.10
Nat Neder	74.90	74.10
Nedlloyd	98.30	98.20
NMB Bank	30.70	30
Oce Grinten	283	280
Pakhoed	145.50	143.20
Philips	47.40	47.40
Robeco	110.80	108.10
Rodamco	88.40	80.30
Rolinco	109.80	107.60
Rorento	39.30	39.40
Royal Dutch	158.00	148.50
Unilever	144.90	143.60
Van Ommeren	34.90	34.90
VMF Stork	47.60	46.10
VNU	178.20	108.20
Wessanen	63.70	61.50
Wolters/Kluwer	46.40	44.70
CBS Gen'l trend index : 191.30		
Previous : 188.30		
Brussels		
Arbed	5580	5500
Bekaert	14250	14000
Cockerill	195	194
Cobepa	6760	6000
Delhaize	5800	5740
EBES	4600	4520
GB-Inno-BM	1348	1322
GBL	4635	4680
Gevaert	8450	8350
Hoboken	21100	21400
Intercom	3750	3648
Kredietbank	4635	4550
Petrofina	12402	12300
Royal Belge	6500	6290
Soc Gen Beige	3900	3890
Sofina	14650	14500
Solvay	15325	15150
Tractebel	9740	9560
UCB	19175	19200
Unerg Ps	2815	2600
Current Stock Index : 6009.06		
Previous : 6404.86		
Frankfurt		
AEG	310	305
Allianz Hold	2949	2475
Altana	434	434
Asko	850	850
BASF	315.90	301.70
Bayer	324.20	318.30
Bay. Hypo bank	472	455
Bay Vereinsbk	422	412
BBC	652	619
BHF Bank	468	448
BMW	576	566
Commerzbank	319.30	306
Contigummi	323	322.50
Daimler Benz	840	821
Degussa	515	498
Dt Babcock	346	334
Deutsche Bank	861	847
Douglas	783	774
Dresdner Bank	457	450.50
Feldmuehle	523	520
Harpener	489	N.Q.
Henkel	588	584
Hochtief	1290	1043
Hoechst	301	296
Hoesch	312	301
Holzmann	1289	1250
Horten	335	318
IWKA	377	365
Kali Salz	317.80	319
Karstadt	696	670
Kaufhof	609	592
KHD	343.50	332
Kloeckner Werke	216	206
Krupp Stahl	237	228
Linde	915	888
Lufthansa	318	305.30
MAN	473	460
Mannesmann	388.50	376
Metallgesell	623	615
Muench Rueck	2370	N.Q.
Nixdorf	333	322.50
PKI	412	375
Porsche	866	860
Preussag	446	434.50
PWA	299.50	300
RWE	448	434
Rheinmetall	553	528
Schering	840	801
SEL	391	381
Siemens	731	730

	Close	Prev.
Thyssen	278.80	273
Varta	449	450
Veba	412	392
VEW	202	200
Viag	370.50	357
Volkswagen	565	549.50
Wella	661	651
DAX Index : 1840.46		
Previous : 1814.36		
FAZ Index : 724.96		
Previous : 746.94		
Helsinki		
Amer A	138	144
Enso-Gutzeit	28	22
K.O.P.	47	48
Kymmene	96	94.50
Nokia	105	105
Pohjola	216	220
Stockmann	207	210
Utd Paper	117	117
Wartsila	451	450
Unitas Index : 595.40		
Previous : 689.88		
Hong Kong		
Bk East Asia	17.70	17.70
Cathay Pacific	8.60	8.30
Cavendish Int'l	3.30	2.30
Cheung Kong	9.75	9.70
China Light Pwr	12	12.10
Dairy Farm Int'l	8.80	8.55
Hang Lung Dev	5	4.92
Hang Seng Bank	34.20	34.20
Henderson Land	4.30	4.15
HK Air Eng	22.40	22
HK China Gas	21.20	20.70
HK Electric	7.90	7.75
HK Land	8.35	8.55
HK Realty Trust	4.77	4.57
HK Shang Bank	7.40	7.40
HK Shang Htls	4.75	4.67
HK Telecomm	5.35	5.25
HK Ferry	8.15	8.10
Hutch Whampoa	8.75	8.72
Hysan Dev	1.24	1.27
Jardine Math.	24.70	24.50
Jardine Str Hld	14.40	14.60
Kowloon Motor	7	7.05
Mandarin Orient	5.20	5.25
Miramar Hotel	7	7
New World Dev	10.30	10.40
SHK Props	13.10	12.90
Stelux	2.82	2.82
Swire Pac A	15.90	15.60
Tai Cheung Pros	4.25	4
TVE	1.25	1.27
Wharf Hold	8.45	8.86
Wing On Co	7.20	7.20
Winsor Ind	7.65	7.55
World Int'l	3.55	3.50
Hang Seng Index : 2858.72		
Previous : 2838.07		
Johannesburg		
AECI	1650	1650
Altech	7700	7700
Anglo Amer Corp	11325	11000
Barlows	4450	4450
Blyvoor	1175	1265
Buffels	6300	6450
CFSA	10000	10300
Harmony	2675	2900
Highveld Steel	1310	1310
Kloof	4300	4350
Nedbank Grp	1190	1150
Rusplat	8200	8275
SA Brews	2975	2975
St Helena	4650	4600
Sasol	1300	1290
Welkom	3070	3075
Western Deep	13000	13000
Composite Stock Index : 2757		
Previous : 2776		
London		
Allied Lyons	5.51	5
Anglo Am Gld	41.87	41.87
AA Corp	18.75	19.50
Argo-Wil Gp	1.16	1.15
Ass Brit Foods	4.30	4.12
Barclays	5.80	5.73
Bass	10.45	10.40
B.A.T.	8.40	8.47
Blue Circle	2.48	2.57
BOC Group	5.81	5.89
Boots	2.99	2.74
Bowater	4.70	4.85
BP	3.91	4
BAA	3.90	3.74
Brit Airways	2.35	2.27
Britsh Gas	2.47	2.42
BP	3.36	3.30
British Steel	1.42	1.36
Brit Telecom	2.74	2.77
BTR	4.38	4.40
Burmah Oil	8.93	8.90
Cable Wire	5.60	5.60
Cadbury Sch	3.57	3.40
Charter Cons	4.48	4.38
Comm Union	5.19	5.23
Cookson	3	2.97
Courtaulds	3.96	3.90
Dalgety	4.07	4
De Beers	17.38	17.75
Dixons	1.38	1.35
Driefontein	13.63	14
Fisons	3.67	3.49
Gen Acc F	12.18	11.93
GEC	2.37	2.33

	Close	Prev.
GKN	4.52	4.43
Glaxo	8.07	7.87
Grand Met	6.45	6.41
GT Univ Stores	14.88	14.88
GRE	2.52	2.48
Guinness	4.72	4.85
Hanson Tr	2.33	2.29
Hawker Sidd	7.37	7.17
ICI	11.80	11.48
Kingfisher	3.10	3.07
Land Sec	5.33	5.30
Legal Gen Grp	4.33	4.23
Lloyds Bank	4.52	4.48
Lonrho	3.20	3.20
Lucas Ind	6.82	6.62
Marks Sp	2.12	2.03
Maxwell	2.23	2.23
MB Group	3.18	3.08
Midland Bk	3.85	4
NatWest	3.48	3.47
Pearson Grp	7.73	7.63
P and O	6.43	6.48
Pilkington	2.55	2.46
Prudential	2.38	2.36
Racal Elec	3.50	3.47
Randfontein	28.05	N.Q.
Rank Org	8.85	8.63
Reed Intl	4.50	4.47
Reuters	10.34	10.19
Rolls Royce	1.94	1.84
Royal Dutch	50.18	47.37
RTZ	5.99	5.82
Scotchl	2.70	2.42
Sainsbury	2.78	2.66
Sears Holds	1.18	1.11
Shell	4.95	4.94
Siebe	6.23	6.14
STC	2.43	2.45
Std Chart Bk	5.47	5.45
Storehouse	1.15	1.07
Sun Alliance	3.44	3.43
Tate and Lyle	2.95	2.92
Tesco	1.96	1.92
Thorn EMI	8	7.82
T.I. Group	4.38	4.30
Trafalgar Hse	3.70	3.80
THF	2.35	2.35
Ultramar	3.76	3.70
Unilever	7.35	7.35
Utd Biscuits	3.72	3.60
Vickers	2.18	2.16
Wellcome	5.54	5.56
Woolworth	44	44.30
F.T. 30 Index : 1948.30		
Previous : 1930.10		
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2443.70		
Previous : 2423.10		
Madrid		
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	779	779
Bco. Central	975	975
Bco. Santander	775	775
Banesto	975	975
Dragados	N.Q.	—
Iberduero	N.Q.	—
Telefonica	N.Q.	—
S.E. General Index : 301.43		
Previous : 299.91		
Milan		
Banca Comm	4980	4845
Bastogi	370	367
Ciga hotels	3120	3090
CIR	5890	5901
Cred Ital	2890	2830
Enimont	1440	1447
Eridania	8040	8050
Ferruzzi Fin.	3255	3200
Ferfin Agr.	2485	2475
Fiat SPA	11230	11125
Generali	42300	42050
IFI	25090	24350
Italcem	12650	12600
Italgas	3030	3090
Italmobiliare	20720	20210
Mediobanca	18690	18400
Montedison	2097	2080
NBA	1880	1859
Olivetti	7680	7475
Pirelli	3050	2977
RAS	28000	27710
Rinascente	7415	7390
Saipem	2712	2695
SIP	3465	3375
SME	4728	4270
Snia	2900	2852
Standa	23470	23400
Stet	4920	4835
Toro Assi Risp	21750	21730
n, = 100		
MIB Current Index : 1003		
Previous : 1157		
Index was reset at 1,000 at the start of the session.		
Montreal		
Alcan Aluminum	28⅞	27⅞
Bank Montreal	32⅝	32½
Bell Canada	46⅝	46⅝
Bombardier A	17⅛	N.Q.
Bombardier B	17	16⅞
Cambior	14⅝	14⅛
Cascades	5⅛	5⅛
CB Pak	N.Q.	—
Dominion Text A	14⅛	14
Donohue	N.Q.	11⅛
MacMillan Bl	18⅛	18
Memotec	18⅛	18⅛
Natl Bk Canada	12⅛	12⅛
Novverco	11⅛	11⅛
Power Corp.	15⅛	15⅛

	Close	Prev.
Previso	9⅛	9⅛
Quebec Tel	15⅛	N.Q.
Quebecor A	15	14⅞
Quebecor B	13⅛	13⅛
Videotron	16⅛	16⅛
Industrials Index : 1662.87		
Previous : 1663.51		
Paris		
Accor	908	905
Air Liquide	680	682
Av Dassault	670	660
Bancaire	632	624
BIC	799	790
Bongrain	2270	3220
Bouygues	655	645
BSN-GD	763	763
Carrefour	3460	3420
Cerus	446	450
C.G.E.	538	538
Chargeurs	1296	1292
Club Med	680	680
Dumez	936	930
Elf-Aquitaine	512	509
Europe 1	1063	1051
Gen. Eaux	2291	2230
Hachette	400.20	395.10
Havas	1391	1415
Imetal	221	310
Lafarge Coppee	1496	1480
Legrand	3723	3700
Oreal (L')	4913	4840
L.V.M.H.	5330	5460
Matra	392	392.90
Merlin Gerin	4964	4960
Michelin	167	165.20
Moulinex	150	149.90
Occidentale	782	792
Paribas	682	701
Pernod-Ricard	1535	1520
Perrier	1860	1840
Peugeot	814	813
Printemps (Au)	782	732
Radiotechnique	563	570
Redoute (La)	3560	3265
Roussel Uclaf	2240	2210
Saint Gobain	653	648
Sanofi	1117	1126
Skis Rossignol	1065	1055
Societe Generale	538	530
Suez	447.10	442
Telemecanique	4470	4405
Thomson-CSF	150.40	151.10
Total	556	547
Valeo	636	632
CAC 40 Index : 1977.89		
Previous : 1963.00		
Sao Paulo		
Banco do Brasil	4.20	4.00
Bradesco	0.72	0.72
Brahma	0.79	0.76
Paranapanema	0.36	0.36
Petrobras	41.80	39.00
Vale Rio Doce	162.00	91.90
Varig	7.45	7.30
Bovespa Index : 67301		
Previous : 63731		
Singapore		
Cerebos	6	5.90
City Dev.	3.82	3.86
DBS	11.75	11.30
Fraser Neave	8.80	8.40
Genting	9	8.80
Harrisons Plant	1.81	1.82
Haw Par	2.84	2.92
Inchcape	3.75	3.80
Keppel	4.85	4.60
KL Kepong	2.44	2.40
Lum Chang	1.78	1.74

	Close	Prev.
Malayan Banking	9.20	9.25
OCBC	9.90	9.75
OUB	4.44	4.20
OUE	9.30	9.35
Sembawang	5.95	5.85
Shangri-la	9.80	9.80
Sime Darby	3.18	3
SIA	14.50	14.40
S'pore Land	13.80	13.50
S'pore Press	8.45	8.25
Sing Steamship	3.32	3.26
Straits Trading	3.78	3.74
UOB	5.75	5.70
United Overseas	2.11	2.10
Straits Times Ind. : 1521.99		
Previous : 1499.46		
Stockholm		
AGA	265	265
Alfa Laval	220	215
Asea	715	704
Astra-A	450	392
Atlas Copco	290	282
Electrolux B	287	282
Ericsson	889	885
Esselte-A	225	225
Handelsbanken	115	115
Pharmacia-A	224	224
Norsk Hydro	179	173
Saab-Scania	N.Q.	—
Sandvik	290	281
SCA-A	130	130
S-E. Banken	90	91.50
Skandia Inl-A	256	250
Skanska	330	320
SKF	158	158
Stora	320	310
Volvo	436	440
Affaersvaerlden : 1190.20		
Previous : 1177.40		
Toronto		
AbitiBi Price	12⅛	12½
Agnico Eagle	11	11
Air Canada	12⅛	12⅛
Alberta Energy	19⅛	19⅛
Am Barrick Res	36	36
BCE	33⅜	33⅜
BCED	1.30	1.30
Bk Nova Scotia	14⅝	14⅝
BC Gas	45⅛	45⅛
BC Phone	18⅛	18
BP Canada	21	20⅛
Bramalea	21⅜	21⅜
Brunswick	11⅛	11⅛
CAE	12⅛	9⅛
Campeau	5⅛	5⅛
CIBC	10⅛	10⅛
Canadian Pacific	24⅛	24⅛
Can Packers	17⅛	17⅛
Can Tire A	24⅛	24⅛
Cantor	24⅛	24⅛
Cara	18⅛	18⅛
CCL Ind B	7⅛	7⅛
Cineplex	8⅛	8⅛
Cominco	27⅛	27⅛
Consmst Expl A	N.Q.	1⅞
Corona A	9⅛	10⅛
Denison Mln B	4.60	4.60
Dickenson Min A	5	5
Dofasco	24⅛	24⅛
Dylex A	N.Q.	8⅛
Echo Bay Mines	21⅛	21⅛
Equity Silver A	4.10	4.15
FCA Intl	12⅛	N.Q.
Fed Ind A	8⅛	8⅛
Fletcher Chall A	15⅛	15⅛
FPI	8⅛	8⅛
GoldCorp	4.65	4.90
Grafton Group	7	N.Q.
Gulf Cda Res	15⅛	15⅛
Hees Intl	30⅛	30
Hemlo Gld Mines	14⅛	14⅛
Hollinger	12⅛	12⅛
Horsham	11	11
Hudson Bay	31⅛	31⅛
Imasco	37⅛	37⅛
Inco	32	31⅛
Interhome	44	44⅛
Jannock	19⅛	19⅛
Labatt	24⅛	24⅛
Loblaw Co	15⅛	14⅛
Mackenzie	8⅛	8⅛
Magna Intl A	9⅛	9⅛
Maritime	19	19⅛
Mark Res	10⅛	10
MacLean Hunt X	18⅛	18
Molson A	29	29⅛
Moore Ind A	12⅛	12⅛
Noranda	N.Q.	—
Noranda Forest	14	14
Norcen Energy	25⅛	25⅛
Nova Corp	8⅛	8⅛
Oshawa	33⅛	33⅛
Pagurin A	8⅛	8⅛
Placer Dome	21⅛	21⅛
Poco Petroleum	8⅛	8⅛
PWA Corp	14⅛	14⅛
Quebec Sturgeon	1.15	N.Q.
Rayrock	10⅛	N.Q.
Renaissance	25⅛	25⅛
Rogers B	109⅛	109⅛
Rothmans	N.Q.	—
Royal Bank Can	50⅛	50⅛
Royal TrustCo	18	18⅛
Sceptre Res	4.95	5
Scott's Hosp	14⅛	14⅛
Seagram	106⅛	106⅛
Sears Can	13⅛	13⅛
Shell Can	42⅛	42⅛
Sherritt Gordon	10⅛	10⅛
SHL Systemhse	11⅛	12
Southam	32	32⅛
Spar Aerospace	8⅛	8⅛
Stelco A	21⅛	21⅛
Teck B	26	26⅛
Thomson News	14⅛	14⅛
Toronto Domn	22⅛	N.Q.
Torstar B	34⅛	34⅛
Transalta Util	14⅛	14⅛
TransCda Pipe	17⅛	17⅛
Triton Finl A	20⅛	20⅛
Trimac	6⅛	6⅛
Trizec A	24⅛	24⅛
Turbo Resources	0.59	0.52
Unicorp A	5	5
Woodward's Ltd	2.45	2⅛
TSE 300 Index : 4007.80		
Previous : 3974.00		
Zurich		
Adia	N.Q.	—
Alusuisse	1346	1321
Bank Leu	3325	3300
Brown Boveri	5270	5130
Ciba Geigy	3825	3740
Credit Suisse	2710	2643
Elektrow	2920	2820
Fischer	2040	1970
Interdiscount	4330	4220
Jacob Suchard	6850	6740
Jelmoli	2325	2300
Landis Gyr	1480	1315
Moevenpick	5050	5100
Nestle	9125	8820
Oerlikon-B	840	890
Pargesa Hld	1815	1785
Roche Holding B	3700	3390
Sandoz	3080	2010
Schindler	5775	5400
Sulzer	575	570
Surveillance	4570	4575
Swissair	1300	1215
SBC	355	349
Swiss Reinsur	658	645
Swiss Volksbank	1865	1865
Union Bank	4175	4100
Winterthur	4575	4400
Zurich Ins	2075	1960
SBS Index : 624.90		
Previous : 601.30		

To Our Readers

The stock market in Tokyo was closed Wednesday for a holiday. Sydney closing prices were not available due to problems at the source.

The Daily Source for International Investors.
Herald Tribune

هكذا من الأصل

Western Banks Boost Eastern Europe Loans

The Associated Press

BASEL, Switzerland — Banks in major industrialized countries significantly increased their lending to East bloc countries and some Third World countries in Asia in the first half of 1989, but claims on most developing countries outside Asia declined, the Bank for International Settlements said Wednesday.

The BIS said lending to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe rose by $5.3 billion, or 6.5 percent, to $86.5 billion. Of the new funds, $4.2 billion went to the Soviet Union, $700 million to Bulgaria, $500 million to East Germany and $300 million to Hungary.

Outstanding loans to Poland declined by $400 million, while claims on Romania fell by $300 million. Because of rescheduling arrangements, 70.9 percent of the $9.2 billion-worth of claims on Poland now are not due for two years or more.

Seven Asian countries received an aggregate $4.1 billion in new funds, raising total claims to $96.4 billion, the BIS report said.

Among the largest recipients of new loans was China, which received $1.7 billion; Thailand had $1.6 billion and India received $900 million. Malaysia and the Philippines received $200 million each in new loans during the period, while Taiwan received $100 million.

Claims on six Latin American countries shrank by a total of $8.1 billion. The largest decreases were posted by Argentina, where lending fell by $3.2 billion, and by Mexico, where loans fell by $2.9 billion.

Declines also were reported in claims on Chile, where lending was down by $700 million; Peru, where claims fell by $600 million; and Columbia, with loans down by $500 million, the report said.

The banks' exposures to Brazil were unchanged but there was a significant shift toward longer debt maturities, the BIS report said.

In current dollar terms, total claims declined by $23.4 billion, or nearly 4 percent, to $630 billion, the BIS said. Taking into account the effects of the dollar's exchange-rate fluctuations, claims were estimated to have increased by about $700 million.

Soviet Signals Are Mixed

Reuters

MOSCOW — Growth in Soviet labor productivity is running far short of official targets, but the government has made inroads in cutting its crippling budget deficit, the Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, reported Wednesday.

Citing preliminary figures from the State Committee on Statistics, Pravda said labor productivity grew by 2.5 percent in 1989, far short of the 4.5 percent official target.

It said one-quarter of all enterprises failed to meet production targets, costing the economy over 10 billion rubles ($16.5 billion).

However, the newspaper said the budget deficit had been reduced to about 92 billion rubles, from 120 billion at the beginning of 1989.

Consumer-goods production had grown seven times faster than heavy-industrial production, Pravda said. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Britain Posts Big Increase In Reserves

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — Britain's foreign-exchange reserves surged unexpectedly by a seasonally adjusted $338 million in December, the Treasury reported Wednesday.

Analysts were stunned; many had forecast a fall of $400 million in the reserves, which include currency, gold and special drawing rights.

The reserves had fallen by a seasonally adjusted $931 million in November, after a sharp decline of $2.89 billion in October, which was caused by a massive intervention on the money markets by the Bank of England to prop up sterling.

Last month, the central bank continued to intervene to support the pound, but the drain on Britain's foreign-exchange reserves was offset by other factors.

The Treasury said that $315 million had come into the country as foreign investors bought shares in newly privatized water boards in England and Wales.

Issues of Treasury bonds denominated in European Currency Units also brought in a surplus of $102 million. In December, $962 million of new bonds were issued, but only $860 million fell due.

The Treasury reported outlays of $428 million as part of the government's export-cover program, under which the Bank of England covers British exporters' exchange-rate fluctuation risks.

Another $134 million left the country to repay long-term North American loans.

Before the seasonal adjustment, the reserves fell by $122 million in December, to $38.65 billion, compared with $38.77 million the previous month.

German Rates Edge Higher

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Higher rates at this week's Bundesbank securities repurchase pact do not necessarily point to tighter Bundesbank monetary policy, despite signs of rising rates elsewhere in Europe, economists and money-market dealers said Wednesday.

The securities repurchase rate is one of the shorter-term instruments used by the Bundesbank to manage monetary policy.

The Bundesbank allocated 57-day funds at rates as high as 8.25 percent, prompting speculation on the Euromarkets that the West German central bank could push its benchmark Lombard rate up soon. But dealers on the domestic market said such speculation was not justified.

"The Euromarket seems to have misread the Bundesbank's moves," a dealer said. "Talk of a rate rise is premature."

The Bundesbank last raised key rates by a full percentage point in October, bringing the discount rate to 6 percent and the Lombard emergency funding rate to 8 percent.

Its policy-making council next meets on Thursday, amid rising rates elsewhere in Europe.

The National Bank of Belgium raised its key three-month Treasury certificate rate Wednesday by 0.15 points, to 10.40 percent.

France, however, surprised the money market by leaving its key intervention rate at 10 percent. A half-point increase was widely expected as the Bank of France announced the results of a securities-repurchase tender on Wednesday.

"The strength of the mark means other countries are being forced to raise rates unilaterally to defend their currencies," said a money-market dealer with a U.S. bank in Frankfurt. "German interest rates will rise as well, but not yet."

The West German central bank surprised some money-market dealers Tuesday when it set both tranches of a repurchase tender at variable bid rates.

It was the first variable-rate pact for one-month funds since October, enabling banks to bid repurchase rates sharply higher. The Bundesbank allocated 29-day funds at 7.70 percent to 8.15 percent, and 57-day funds at 7.90 percent to 8.25 percent.

One-month funds had been set at a fixed interest rate of 7.30 percent since October.

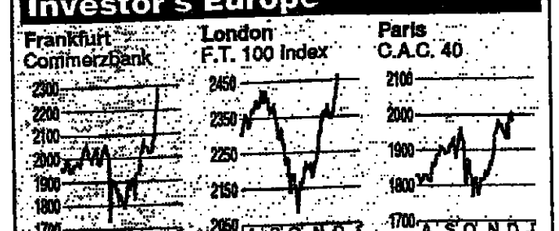
"It was clear the Bundesbank would return to variable-rate tenders sometime because they did not want to keep on holding the banks' hands," said Irgeen Rust, economist at Westdeutsche Landesbank in Düsseldorf. "A 7.30 percent rate was below the market rate, and the Bundesbank had to do something."

A 7.30 percent repurchase rate meant that the Bundesbank had effectively been subsidizing commercial banks, which borrowed funds at 7.30 percent and lent them out to other banks at a call-money rate as high as 8 percent, dealers said.

Economists said the Bundesbank was unlikely to raise key rates in response to the higher repurchase rates.

Inflation is expected to fall this month as the impact of consumer tax increases at the end of last year works its way out of the system and the mark's recent rise against major currencies also reduces inflationary pressure. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS General	191.50	185.80	+3.07
Brussels	Stock Index	6560.06	6490.06	+1.08
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	2291.30	2203.60	+3.98
Frankfurt	DAX	1869.66	1814.38	+3.05
Helsinki	UNITAS	596.40	609.00	-2.07
London	Financial Times 30	1968.30	1934.10	+1.77
London	FT-SE 100	2463.70	2434.10	+1.22
Madrid	General Index	301.43	299.09	+0.78
Milan	MIB	1008	1157	-
Paris	CAC 40	1979.89	1988.85	-0.45
Stockholm	Affaersvaerlden	1190.80	1177.40	+1.14
Zurich	SBS	676.70	661.10	+2.36

International Herald Tribune

Sources: Datastream, AFP

Ireland's Borrowing Falls

Reuters

DUBLIN — Irish government borrowing has hit its lowest level for 40 years, with the state coffers filled by buoyant consumer spending and more efficient tax collection.

But Finance Minister Albert Reynolds, still grappling with a mountainous 25 billion punt ($39 billion) national debt, has warned the Irish not to expect a huge give-away budget this month.

Following the announcement of 1989 government tax returns on Tuesday, Mr. Reynolds said that government borrowing as a percentage of gross national product "has been reduced by about four-fifths since 1986."

But he added that Ireland's debt/GNP ratio, at 2.4 percent, is still about twice the European Community average. "This represents a major burden on the economy," he said.

Ireland has one of the fastest-growing economies in Europe, Mr. Reynolds said.

BSN Acquires 50% Stake in Asian Concern

Reuters

PARIS — BSN, the French food company, said Wednesday that it had agreed to buy a 50 percent stake in Associated Biscuits International Ltd. from the Indian businessman Rajan Pillai, for an unspecified amount.

Associated Biscuits includes the Asian biscuit activities of RJR Nabisco Inc., which Mr. Pillai had acquired at the beginning of 1989. The move follows BSN acquisitions last year of five Nabisco food units in Europe for 16.8 billion francs ($2.91 billion), plus the Italian food group Galbani SpA, for 10.5 billion francs.

Associated Biscuits owns 43 percent of India's largest food company, Britannia Industries Ltd., 40 percent of English Biscuit Manufacturers in Pakistan and 100 percent of Associated Biscuits in Malaysia.

A BSN spokeswoman declined to give any details of the deal, but said the purchase was made at market prices. She said BSN had taken the stake to boost its activities in the three Asian countries.

In 1988, Europe accounted for 90 percent of BSN's sales of 42 billion francs.

Danish Stocks Forecast To Rise 10% This Year

Reuters

COPENHAGEN — Other stock exchanges may be bigger and more glamorous, but the Copenhagen exchange, which outpaced most of its rivals in 1989 for the second year running, is set to rise by another 10 percent in 1990, analysts say.

"The index ended the year around 360, and we expect it to reach 390 or 400 at end-1990," said Henrik Vad, head of equities trading at Coco Securities. "We don't see the market rising as much as in 1989, but there's room for a 10 percent rise."

The index ended 1989 at record levels, rising some 33 percent during the year. In 1988, it rose 49 percent.

One reason for the market's strength in 1989, analysts said, was that the center-right minority coalition government managed to avoid an election and keep the economy on broadly the right track.

Inflation fell to 4.8 percent in November and is set to edge lower, while spring pay increases were kept down to about 4 percent, an important factor in making Danish exports more competitive.

Exports are seen rising 7 percent in 1989, leaving a trade surplus similar to the 9.1 billion kroner ($1.38 billion) figure of 1988. Christian Strandgaard, head of equity trading at the Privatboersen brokerage, sees a 15 percent rise in exporters' earnings in the year.

Last year was also marked by hefty gains for shipping and insurance shares and by bank mergers.

"The shipping sector has benefited from the worldwide rise in freight rates, and from brokers' analyses showing that the A.P. Moeller Group, with two shipping firms, has a net asset value much higher than previously thought," Mr. Strandgaard said.

Insurers, whose index rose 50 percent in 1989, were in demand from local and foreign investors on speculation about mergers and takeovers, and on expectations of good results.

Baltica Holding shares rose strongly before its November announcement of a share swap with Compagnie Financière de Suez, as did those of its main rival, Hafnia Holding. Hafnia decided on a similar but smaller share exchange with another Suez rival, Paribas.

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LUXURY: *Japan's New Autos Set Hard-to-Match Standard in Production Technology*

(Continued from first finance page)

bodies, fingering metal frames to check welding techniques.

The parking lot inspection was part of Toyota's effort to convince thousands of workers — who long ago mastered the art of pumping out solid if uninspired cars at an incredible pace — to slow down and to forget much of what they ever learned about making cars.

Now those workers are quickly changing the way Japan goes about making cars.

Following Japan's usual pattern, they have trimmed the cost of producing luxury cars by a third or more.

In a tour of two of Japan's advanced plants — Toyota's sprawling factory on the edge of the Pacific for its Lexus line and Nissan's factory 250 miles to the north for the $38,000 Infiniti — the two companies offered a glimpse of what Detroit and Stuttgart will have to face in the coming decade.

Toyota decided that the best way to assure true luxury was to take people out of the production process and here in Tahara it has built one of the world's most automated assembly lines.

It is a factory where car bodies are built by 94 robots and their work measured by lasers that pore over each car, reporting to humans that spot weld number 242, on the left rear panel, should be checked because something looks amiss.

Nissan, in contrast, is making its Infiniti almost by hand, swarming over each car with teams of inspectors and then advertising the virtues of Japanese craftsmanship.

Without Toyota's huge resources, Nissan was unwilling to take the risk of automation.

"If you automate too quickly, you sacrifice the introduction of new technology in the car itself," said Masayoshi Horike, a key engineer in the project.

The move into higher-end cars has hardly come without hitches. Toyota was deeply embarrassed last month when it was forced to recall its Lexus models in the U.S. for a series of minor flaws, bringing a stinging reprimand from the Japanese government.

Neither company makes any apologies about borrowing ideas liberally from Europe's makers of luxury cars.

Toyota and Nissan engineers admit to buying Mercedes and BMW cars and disassembling them piece by piece, deciphering how they were assembled.

But the companies also insist they have made advances that go far beyond the Europeans.

Both assert that their cars are incredibly quiet even at high speeds, a feature that has also impressed American competitors.

"I wanted my car to be so quiet that at 60 miles per hour, people in the front seat could converse with people in the back seat in a normal voice," said Ichiro Suzuki, the chief engineer of the Lexus project.

Toyota engineers say they cut noise by redesigning the automobile's engine to straighten out the normally curved drive train, a major producer of noise and vibration.

Nissan, trying a different approach, filled the frame of the car with a super-hard but lightweight material that reduces noise and adds enormous structural strength.

Major changes in the production process became a particular passion at Toyota.

Seven years ago, as the $500 million Lexus project went into high gear, the company created 12 "flagship quality" committees.

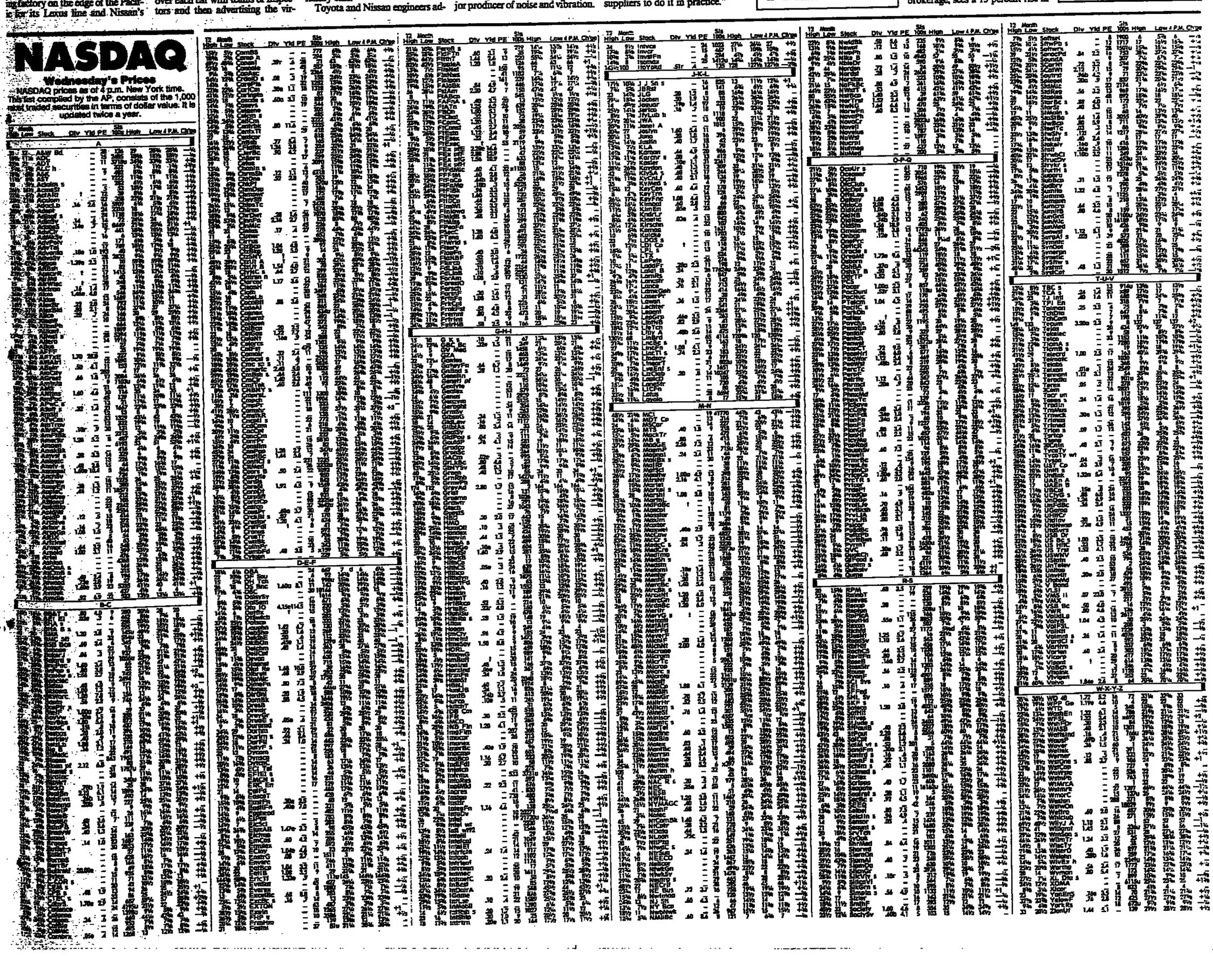
Line workers were freed from their daily responsibilities to plan for new manufacturing and quality control lines.

"This is something that the U.S. car industry could do in theory," one senior Toyota executive said, "but I am not sure they have the good will with their workers and suppliers to do it in practice."

NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.



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BANQUES POPULAIRES
BÉGHIN-SAY GROUP
BSN
GROUPE BULL
CAISSE NATIONALE DES TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS (CNT)
CAP GEMINI SOGETI
CARNAUD
CEA-INDUSTRIE
CERUS
CGEE ALSTHOM
CGIP (COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE D'INDUSTRIE ET DE PARTICIPATIONS)
CGM GROUP
CHARGEURS S.A.
CLH-COMPAGNIE LA HÉNIN
CLUB MÉDITERRANÉE
COGEMA
COMPAGNIE DU MIDI
COMPAGNIE FINANCIÈRE DE CRÉDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL-CIC GROUP
COMPAGNIE FINANCIÈRE DE SUEZ
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CRÉDIT D'ÉQUIPEMENT DES PME-CEPME GROUP
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FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK 1989

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Top Shearson Official Quits After Demotion

By Sarah Bartlett
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Jeffrey B. Lane, one of the top officials at Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc., has resigned from the firm he has worked for since 1969 to pursue business opportunities elsewhere.

Mr. Lane, who had been Shearson's president and chief operating officer and one of the closest associates of Chief Executive Peter A. Cohen, had his responsibilities sharply cut back in late November in a management shake-up. Mr. Lane was named president of a new business unit called the subsidiary activities group that included investment management, Boston Co. and public finance.

In an interview on Tuesday, Mr. Lane said that he had tried to "give it a real shot, to be enthusiastic, but I just wasn't able to do it."

While on vacation with his wife and five children over the holidays, the 47-year-old executive said that he decided that he would be happier trying something new. His resignation took effect last Friday.

Although Mr. Lane said he had not yet made any decision about what he would do next, he acknowledged that he he had talked with other industry executives.

A Wall Street executive familiar with the Shearson situation speculated that Mr. Lane might join Shearson's former chief executive, Sanford I. Weill, who is now at the helm of Primerica Corp. Mr. Lane declined to comment.

Insiders at the firm attributed Mr. Lane's setback last fall to large and unexpected losses at Boston Co., a Shearson subsidiary that reported to him, and growing criticism of a deal he helped orchestrate, the $1 billion acquisition of E.F. Hutton.

While Mr. Lane accepted responsibility for his role in both situations, he said the criticism was unfair.

Reached at his home Tuesday evening, Mr. Cohen said he would have liked Mr. Lane to have stayed, and he disputed the notion that he had suffered any serious demotion.

"In terms of the changes in management responsibility, it wasn't different than those that occurred with other people," he said.

The two men acknowledged that the events of the last few months had strained their relationship. They have been close friends and colleagues for many years.

"I think it's fair to characterize this as a very difficult situation for both Peter and myself," Mr. Lane said.

Former Gerber Chairman Named Chief of Campbell

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAMDEN, New Jersey — David W. Johnson, chairman and chief executive officer of Gerber Products Co., has been selected as the new chief executive of the embattled Campbell Soup Co., Campbell announced Wednesday.

The move ends a succession search that lasted over a year.

Campbell began searching for a new chief executive long before R. Gordon McGovern announced his early retirement in November. Mr. McGovern, 63, became president and chief executive in 1980.

Mr. Johnson, 57, has a track record at beleaguered companies. He joined Gerber, based in Fremont, Michigan, as its chief executive officer in 1987 and has been credited with successfully pacifying Gerber family shareholders, who hold just over 10 percent of the company's stock. He also successfully reshaped the company after several years of declining earnings and takeover rumors.

Gerber said that Alfred A. Piergallini would take on Mr. Johnson's posts in addition to his own current jobs as Gerber's president and chief operating officer.

His appointment comes amid growing dissent among members of Campbell's founding family, who control about 59 percent of the company's 129.6 million outstanding common shares. *(Reuters, AP)*

Knight's Role at Murdoch

New York Times Service

LONDON — Andrew Knight, named to head the British portion of Rupert Murdoch's publishing and television empire, has spent the past four years turning the money-losing Sunday and Daily Telegraph newspapers into solid money-makers.

Mr. Knight, 50, will become executive chairman and chief executive of News International PLC, the British subsidiary of News Corp., effective in March.

In succeeding Mr. Murdoch, Mr. Knight will manage News International's publishing operations.

Hanoi Calls State Firms Inefficient

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Vietnam's state-owned enterprises displayed embarrassing inefficiency in 1989 after losing their subsidies and supply rights, and a third of them still are in difficulty, the Vietnam News Agency reported.

The official report, dated Tuesday and seen in Bangkok on Wednesday, said 1989 was "a year of trials" for these enterprises as they faced stiff competition — apparently referring to the private firms that have been allowed to flourish in the past three years.

The state sector "showed visible embarrassment due to its cumbersome and inefficient managerial mechanism and outdated technology," the report said.

It said the hard times were worst in May, when many enterprises lacked capital because they could not sell more than 1 trillion dong ($2 billion) worth of stock, forcing them to lay off 20 percent of their workers and close some factories.

The agency said industrial output in the state sector grew 3 percent in 1989 and contributed 800 billion dong to the state budget, 5 percent more than in 1988.

About 30 percent of the state concerns "remain unable to tide it over," the agency said.

Separately, Radio Hanoi said the government had ordered the removal of illegal highway checkpoints, where unauthorized inspectors have been levying taxes, seizing goods and imposing fines.

Broken Hill To Seek Oil Off Vietnam

Agence France-Presse

MELBOURNE — Broken Hill Proprietary Co. and Petrovietnam announced Wednesday a petroleum-exploration agreement that would constitute the largest Australian investment in Vietnam.

BHP's oil and gas subsidiary, BHP Petroleum, said it would spend 48 million Australian dollars ($38 million) over the initial five-year period exploring an area off the coast of central Vietnam.

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NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										

AMEX

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

January 3rd, 1990

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) – daily; (w) – weekly; (b) – bi-monthly; (r) – regularly; (t) – twice weekly; (m) – monthly

[illegible]		

AS - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; CS - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LR - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SF - Swiss Francs; Y-Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; - @ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; + - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; e - redeemed earlier; - not registered with regulatory authority

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India's Car Hopes Threatened

Maruti Fears Curbs on Production of Popular New Model

Agence France-Presse

BOMBAY — India's new government faces the vexing question of whether to curtail the introduction of a hugely popular, fuel-efficient car by Maruti Udyog, the country's largest automaker.

Maruti was set up in the early 1980s by the Congress (I) government of Indira Gandhi, with the financial and technical collaboration of Japan's Suzuki Motor Co. It prospered under the liberal policies of Mrs. Gandhi's son and successor, former premier Rajiv Gandhi.

But then opposition leaders, including George Fernandez, Madhu Dandavate and Ajit Singh, who are now part of Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh's new government, were highly critical of Maruti. They claimed vital resources were being diverted into making an elitist product, beyond the reach of most Indians.

The Maruti 1000, the new, one-liter-engine car, was unveiled to the public in the final weeks of Mr. Gandhi's government and is due to roll off assembly lines in October. The company says it is going ahead with production and has placed import orders for manufacturing equipment.

However, Ajit Singh, now industry minister, said only a few days after taking office that if a proposal for investing in a project such as Maruti were to come up today, he would turn it down.

The government is able, through foreign-exchange controls, to effectively shut down production of the car by the public-sector manufacturer, which relies on supplies of hard currency to buy components from Japan.

There is, therefore, some doubt about the future of the project.

At a price of 250,000 rupees ($14,700), the Maruti 1000 will be one of the most expensive cars in the country. Nevertheless, the response was overwhelming when Maruti began accepting advance orders two months ago.

Citibank NA of Bombay alone disbursed loans worth nearly one billion rupees to finance orders. When booking closed on Dec. 14, Maruti had 225,000 applicants. But only 25,000 of the cars will be made in the 18 months from October.

Critics say vital resources are being diverted into an elitist product, beyond the reach of most Indians.

But applicants will not be paid interest on their downpayments of 25,000 rupees each, and Maruti stands to make 130 million rupees in interest on those funds.

Ever since it began production in 1984, Maruti has been a showpiece of the Gandhis' economic-liberalization policies.

The fact that Suzuki was initially allowed to take a 26 percent stake in the company, and then to increase it to 40 percent, marked an about-face from the xenophobic attitude toward foreign investment in the 1970s.

Other Japanese automakers, including Toyota, Honda, Mazda and Nissan, were allowed into India to make trucks and motorcycles.

Perhaps most significantly, Maruti's arrival opened up the tightly restricted automobile industry. For the first time in decades, Indian carmakers were allowed to upgrade engines and designs.

Mahindra & Mahindra, for example, a maker of four-wheel drives, imported technology for a diesel engine from Peugeot SA of France in the early 1980s and upgraded the engine last year, again with French help. The firm now exports to Europe and Australia.

The new policy led to a jump in auto production by India's five manufacturers, from about 30,000 units in 1980 to 160,000 last year. Truck production in the same period nearly doubled, to 117,000.

This was despite the fact that Mr. Gandhi's government, stung by criticism that cars are a luxury whose increased production should not be encouraged, last year rejected 21 applications for new auto plants — including joint ventures involving Citroën SA of France, Bayerische Motoren Werke AG of West Germany, Fiat SpA of Italy and Nissan and Honda of Japan.

Whether the new government will actually reduce planned production remains to be seen, but businessmen will read in Mr. Singh's attitude toward Maruti an indication of his broader policy toward industrial liberalization.

Seoul's Trade Surplus Cut Sharply in 1989

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Faced with sluggish exports and rising imports, South Korea's trade surplus narrowed to just $1 billion in 1989, the smallest in four years, the government announced Wednesday.

The 1989 surplus was down dramatically from $8.88 billion posted in 1988, the Trade and Industry Ministry said.

The sharp narrowing broke a trend begun in 1986, when South Korea's trade surplus began to swell sharply. Seoul posted a surplus of $3.1 billion in 1986 and of $6.2 billion in 1987.

The government said exports last year amounted to $62.3 billion, up 2.6 percent from 1988, while imports, reflecting the country's liberalization, jumped 18.3 percent to $61.3 billion. The preliminary figures were on a customs-clearance basis.

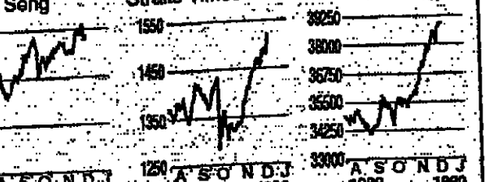
The growth in exports was the slowest since 1962, when South Korea began to develop an export-oriented economy. The previous low was 2.8 percent, in 1982. South Korea's export increases had averaged more than 20 percent a year from 1962 through last year.

The 1989 slowdown in exports was blamed mainly on the loss of competitiveness in price and quality from the cumulative impact of the won's substantial appreciation, steep wage increases and serious, sometimes violent, labor-management disputes in the past three years.

The setback in exports also was attributed to foreign protectionism, particularly in the European Community, for electronic goods, as well as declining imports by China since its military crackdown on pro-democracy protests last June.

The government said footwear exports last year declined 6.6 percent from the previous year to $3.55 billion, while auto exports plunged 35.3 percent, to $2.2 billion. The reduced auto exports were attributed to lower demand in the United States.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	2858.72	2838.07	+0.73
Singapore	Straits Times	1521.99	1499.46	+1.50
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1686.20	1654.70	+1.90
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	Closed	38915.87	-
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	582.68	571.88	+1.89
Bangkok	Book Club	783.31	785.70	-0.30
Seoul	Composite Stock	908.59	909.72	-0.12
Taipei	Weighted Price	Closed	9624.18	-
Manila	Composite	1109.74	1115.45	-0.51
New Zealand	Barclays	2072.13	1994.17	+3.91
Bombay	National Index	416.91	422.43	-1.31

Sources: Datastream, Reuters, AFP — International Herald Tribune

Chinese Automakers to Cut Output

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China's automakers, in response to a market slowdown triggered by the country's austerity policies, plan to cut back production this year by 50,000 vehicles, to 510,000, an official report said Wednesday.

An official of the China National Automotive Industry Corp. was quoted by the Xinhua news agency as saying that the industry is suffering from reduced demand, shortages of funds and raw materials and some failures to honor contracts as a result of the austerity drive.

The official added that China produced nearly 600,000 vehicles — almost all trucks and buses — in 1988 and 560,000 vehicles last year.

The government, struggling to bring down inflation and cool the overheated economy, launched the austerity policy in the fall of 1988. Among its key elements were tough curbs on spending by government institutions, the main purchasers of vehicles in a nation where few people have the money to buy a car.

Imports are too costly because of customs duties of 200 to 300 percent, and surcharges have been put on domestically made vehicles to discourage demand.

For example, an Audi 100 model made by Volkswagen AG and a Chinese partner in northeast China has a sales price, with taxes, of 313,000 yuan ($66,600) — the equivalent of about 260 years' pay for a Chinese worker.

By September, 50,000 unsold vehicles were stockpiled in warehouses. At the end of the year, the government was forced to take special measures to bail out high-profile joint ventures with foreign partners that were hit by plummeting sales.

The Chinese official said that the industry would concentrate on producing items that are more in demand, such as heavy-duty trucks. He added that the industry should take advantage of the slowdown to turn out cars with more local content and to aim production more toward export markets.

In addition to the Audis, Volkswagen makes Santana models in Shanghai, Chrysler Corp. produces Jeeps in Beijing, Peugeot SA has a plant in Canton and Daihatsu Motor Co. makes small trucks in Tianjin. *(AP, AFP)*

■ Sales Rebound Seen

Commerce Minister Hu Ping told the China Daily that he expects sales activity to rebound in 1990 after coming to a near-standstill due to the government's tough austerity measures, Agence France-Press reported.

He said that the sales slump of 1989 was "one of the positive results of the state's austerity program."

But he predicted bigger sales-volume increases in the second half of this year, despite what the China Daily called a "basically stable" market.

Bond Case Draws U.S. Creditors

Agence France-Presse

MELBOURNE — U.S. creditors of Bond Brewing Holdings Ltd. declared their interest Wednesday in court proceedings that will determine the fate of the corporate empire of Alan Bond.

Peter Hayes told Justice Barry Beach in the Victorian Supreme Court that he was attorney for U.S. debenture holders, who may later apply to be made a party to proceedings.

The note holders, who have invested a total of $510 million, were due to receive a $42 million interest payment on Dec. 31.

These creditors, which include the U.S. investment bank Drexel Burnham Lambert and Bank of Boston, invested in the refinancing of Bond operations in late 1986.

But the appointment of a receiver at the request of a 16-bank syndicate led by National Australia Bank stopped the payment Friday.

Bond Corp. Holdings fears that these creditors, among others, may move to take control of Bond assets if its application to remove the receiver-managers is refused.

■ Mansion for Sale

A "For Sale" sign went up Wednesday outside Mr. Bond's Sydney waterfront mansion as receivers took over at the Australian breweries, Reuters reported.

Singapore Refurbishes for Tourists

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Singapore attracts more and more tourists each year but is having to spend money to slow a decline in market share caused by its too-tame image.

"We expect the tourist inflow will grow annually at an average 8 to 10 percent over the next three years," said Evelyn Sen, marketing director of the Singapore Tourist Promotion Board.

The number of visitors has been increasing steadily, with 4.18 million visitors arriving in 1988, 14 percent more than in 1987. The number of tourists for 1989 is estimated at 4.8 million.

But the tourist board is concerned because Singapore now gets just 10 percent of total visitors to the Far East, against 17 percent 14 years ago. Most visitors head for Thailand, Hong Kong and Malaysia, tour operators say.

Tourism is vital to Singapore's economy. An average of 5 billion Singapore dollars ($2.5 billion) a year from tourism makes up about 10 percent of the gross national product.

"The impression, particularly in Western cities, that Singapore is just another clinical, modern and business city needs to be corrected," Ms. Sen said.

"We want to project Singapore's multiracial people," its "various cultural and food festivals and varying lifestyles," she said, "as part of an Asian tradition."

As part of this effort, Singapore has earmarked 30 million dollars for months-long festivities for the 25th anniversary of its independence.

The tourist board and business community plan to invest close to 3 billion dollars in the coming years to build entertainment and leisure complexes, officials say.

But tour operators say rising hotel rents could dampen Singapore's attraction as a cheap destination.

Five-star hotel rooms cost 30 percent more than they did in 1988, and the price is likely to go up. Expansion of the hotel industry has trailed the tourist boom.

"The next three years will be a period of consolidation when we will try to upgrade all services sector of the tourist industry, including hotels," Ms. Sen said. "Hotel rents are still competitive despite recent increases."

ADB Cuts Interest On Ordinary Loans

Agence France-Presse

MANILA — The Asian Development Bank has cut lending rates on ordinary operational loans to 6.33 percent from 6.37 percent, the bank announced Wednesday.

The new rate, in effect until June 30, is the lowest since the Manila-based bank's inception in 1968, it said.

Hong Kong Seeks to Widen Securities Regulatory Net

Reuters

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission proposed Wednesday that securities trading regulations be extended to companies currently exempted because trading is not their principal business.

A commission document proposed that exempt institutions should be required to submit annual accounts, comply with business conduct requirements and notify the commission where business records and documents are kept.

The securities commission has the legal right to search those records if it suspects its regulations are being breached.

The document also proposed that officials of exempt companies should be required to comply with rules about being fit persons to be involved in securities and advisory activities.

The commission statement said a review of exempt institutions would be conducted and some may be required to reorganize their business within 12 months.

The proposals are part of an overhaul of the Hong Kong regulatory structure begun following the global stock market collapse in 1987.

Broken Hill To Seek Oil Off Vietnam

Agence France-Presse

MELBOURNE — Broken Hill Proprietary Co. and Petrovietnam announced Wednesday a petroleum-exploration agreement that would constitute the largest Australian investment in Vietnam.

BHP's oil and gas subsidiary, BHP Petroleum, said it would spend 48 million Australian dollars ($38 million) over the initial five-year period exploring an area off the coast of central Vietnam.

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AMEX

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amountins to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
f — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
g — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
i — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
s — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

SPORTS

Tyson Bout With No. 1 Foe Is Near

United Press International

NEW YORK — Mike Tyson and Evander Holyfield are expected to sign contracts by next week for a June 18 bout that could pay the two heavyweights a record total of $40 million.

If the fight generates as much money as promoters hope, Tyson, the champion, could earn $25 million and Holyfield, the No. 1 challenger, $15 million in a battle of unbeatens, representatives of both sides said Tuesday.

Holyfield's promoters, Shelly Finkel and Dan Duva, planned to fly Wednesday or Thursday to Las Vegas to meet with Tyson's promoter, Don King. The sides hoped to sign the contracts before Tyson leaves next week for Tokyo, where he will defend his title Feb. 11 against Buster Douglas.

"We're very close," said Finkel, who has been negotiating with King for two weeks. "It will probably happen next week. There are just some terms that aren't important left to settle."

Trump Plaza Hotel and Casino in Atlantic City, New Jersey, and The Mirage and Caesars Palace in Las Vegas are interested in staging the fight, and the casino that wins the bidding will probably pay at least an $11 million site fee. A Japanese group is also interested in holding the bout.

King's boxing director, Al Braverman, confirmed that negotiations are running smoothly for the fight. "Holyfield's the best (challenger) out there," he said.

Tyson, 37-0 with 33 knockouts, last defended his title with a 93-second knockout of Carl "The Truth" Williams in July in Atlantic City. Holyfield's last fight was an eighth-round knockout of Alex Stewart on Nov. 4.

Holyfield, 23-0 with 19 knockouts, was undisputed cruiserweight champion before moving up to the heavyweight ranks 18 months ago. The Atlanta resident stopped all five of his heavyweight opponents. Tyson, a 23-year-old New Yorker, would also likely earn a career high. He made around $22 million — the largest individual purse in boxing history — for a 91-second knockout of Michael Spinks in June 1987. Spinks earned $13.5 million in the bout, which also set the record for a match's combined purse.

Facing The Music In the NHL

Patrick Price/Reuters-UPI

Mike Bullard of the Philadelphia Flyers forces the Calgary Flames' Ric Nattress to reflect on the sometimes harsh realities of physical play in the National Hockey League by hammering Nattress into the boards and glass Tuesday night in Calgary. After losing nine straight to the Flames, the Flyers managed a 4-4 tie. Elsewhere, Jari Kurri of the Edmonton Oilers reached an NHL milestone Tuesday, his 1,000th point, in a 6-4 Oilers victory over the St. Louis Blues. "I'm real happy," said the 30-year-old Kurri, an 11-season veteran and nine-time NHL All-Star. Kurri joins Wayne Gretzky — now with the Los Angeles Kings — as the only Oilers players to have reached 1,000.

Reuters-UPI

Mark Tillmon, a guard, led Georgetown with 18 points.

Georgetown Wins 10th, but Only by 30 Points

The Associated Press

The Georgetown Hoyas made Jim O'Brien a believer after they smashed O'Brien's Boston College Eagles, 83-53, in Newton, Massachusetts.

"That's the best team that I've ever coached against," O'Brien said Tuesday night after No. 3-ranked Georgetown (10-0) started with a 17-2 spurt and held the Eagles to 16 points in the first half.

"In my mind, there's not a better team than that team," he said. "They have two experienced guards, they have two dominating big guys and they are just extremely hard to play against."

Georgetown's guards, Dwayne Bryant and Mark Tillmon, sparked the 17-2 run with 15 points between them. The Hoyas' big men, Dikembe Mutombo and Alonzo Mourning, combined for 19 rebounds in Georgetown's first Big East Conference game.

The Hoyas' coach, John Thompson, was more restrained.

"I don't know if we're as good as people think we are, but you're always happy to win on the road in the Big East," he said.

"We're capable of doing things a lot more effectively than we have been doing," he added. "We have a good team, potentially, but it's too early to decide."

The Hoyas, who began the game with an average victory margin of 37.4 points, were led by Tillmon with 18 points, Mourning with 17 and Bryant with 16. Boston College (6-5 overall, 0-2 in the Big East Conference) lost for the fourth time in five games.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

No. 7 Missouri 84, Austin Peay 48: In Columbia, Missouri, Travis Ford, starting for the injured Lee Coward, hit his first five shots, including 3 three-pointers, and went on to lead the Tigers (12-1) with 18 points.

No. 11 LSU 124, Texas 113: Chris Jackson scored a season-high 51 points and helped Louisiana State (7-1) hold off a second-half Texas rally in Houston. Texas (7-2) rallied to within 84-83 with 9:42 left in the game, but Jackson hit eight of LSU's next 10 points to regain control.

No. 12 Georgia Tech 86, Marist 77: In Atlanta, Dennis Scott, playing with a sore ankle, scored 26 points to lead the Yellow Jackets (9-0).

No. 16 St. John's 93, Connecticut 62: Jayson Williams scored 25 points and Boo Harvey had 20 points and 10 assists as the Redmen (12-2) opened their Big East schedule in New York with their seventh straight victory.

No. 19 Arizona 71, California 70 (OT): Wayne Womack led Arizona (6-2) with a career-high 21 points and made six free throws in the last 62 seconds of overtime in Tucson, Arizona.

California (9-3) tied the score in regulation, 63-63, with 58 seconds left on Brian Hendrick's free throw after his lay-up pulled the Golden Bears within one point. Hendrick, a 6-foot-8 (2.05-meter) freshman, led all scorers with 23 points and added 10 rebounds.

SIDELINES

Ski Races Moved for Lack of Snow

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, West Germany (Reuters) — Men's downhill and slalom races scheduled for West Germany on Jan. 13 and 14 became the latest casualties Wednesday of the troubled World Cup alpine skiing season.

An International Ski Federation official said the events would be switched to Schladming, Austria, on Jan. 11 and 12 because of a shortage of snow at the Kandahar course in Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

Lack of snow has played havoc with the European section of the World Cup program this season. The first two men's downhills were postponed and only one has been raced so far, in Val Gardena, Italy.

IOC Officials Set for Apartheid Talks

LONDON (AP) — The first step toward ending South Africa's 20-year isolation in international sports will be taken next week when the country's white-dominated National Olympic Committee meets with International Olympic Committee advisers.

After years of lobbying without formal talks, members of the South African committee will sit down with officials of the IOC's Commission for Apartheid in Paris on Jan. 9. "The meeting is to hear the views of the white South Africans and to tell them what they have to do to be admitted into international sport," Sam Ramsamy, an IOC official, said. "The changes that have taken place do not go nearly far enough."

He said the meeting would produce no immediate results, but added, "The circumstances in South Africa are changing. We also have to change our tactics. If a little relaxation in the sports boycott helps to accelerate the downfall of apartheid, we shall have to consider it."

Poupon Ejected From Global Regatta

PARIS (Combined Dispatches) — Philippe Poupon, France's leading yachtsman, was officially disqualified Wednesday from the round-the-world Globe Challenge for receiving outside assistance after his ketch capsized in the South Atlantic last Friday.

An international jury also awarded 14 hours to Loick Peyron, who helped Poupon right the boat, and gave lesser compensation to two others who steered off course after Poupon launched his distress signal. Frenchman Titouan Lamazou retained first place with a 369-mile lead over Peyron as their boats moved into the Indian Ocean.

Under race rules, the competitors, who left the French port of Les Sables d'Olonne on Nov. 26, must go around the world single-handed without touching land and without receiving outside assistance. The race is expected to finish in France in March. *(UPI, AFP)*

For the Record

Joe Montana, quarterback of the San Francisco 49ers, was named the NFL's Most Valuable Player by The Associated Press on Tuesday. *(AP)*

The NBC telecast of the Notre Dame victory over Colorado in the Orange Bowl on Monday had the most viewers of the New Year's Day football bowl games, with 19.6 percent of the television sets in the United States tuned in, according to viewer ratings. *(AP)*

Mark Bavaro, the New York Giants' tight end, will not play again this season because of a knee injury that has sidelined him since October, the Giants' coach, Bill Parcells, said. *(AP)*

Pierre-Marie Poli, the French motorcyclist, remained in critical condition following brain surgery Wednesday for injuries he suffered in a high-speed spill in the Paris-Dakar rally Tuesday. *(UPI)*

Alberto Tomba, the Italian ski ace who is recovering from a broken collarbone, may start in the World Cup slalom scheduled in Kitzbuehel, Austria, on Jan. 21, his coach said Wednesday. *(AP)*

Quotable

● Danny Ferry, former basketball standout at Duke University, on his treatment by the press during a disappointing season with the Il Messaggero Roma team in Italy: "I think the press has been fairly good. When you win, they're with you. When you lose, they're on you. Fortunately, I can't read the newspapers." *(AP)*

BOOKS

MAU MAU: An African Crucible

By Robert B. Edgerton. 298 pages. $22.95. Free Press, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Robert Harms

THE Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya has fascinated scholars and the public for nearly four decades. The British colonizers in the 1950s pictured it as an irrational descent into savagery by the Kikuyu people. With the coming of Kenya's independence in 1963, the rebellion was given its due as a war of liberation. Continuing research in the '70s and '80s, however, has revealed a more complex picture: The rebellion which sought to drive the colonizers from Kenya and reclaim lost lands became, in practice, a class war among the Kikuyu.

Robert Edgerton has mined the recent scholarship and supplemented it with archival research to put together an account that integrates the varied strands of the Mau Mau rebellion. He writes lively prose and has a good eye for the telling detail and the revealing anecdote. The book places the rebellion in its historical context by beginning the story with the coming of the white colonizers and carrying it up to the present day.

Many of the white settlers who came to Kenya in the wake of the colonial armies that drove Kikuyu and Masai from the fertile highlands were drawn from the aristocracy of Europe. They came for cheap land and to profit from coerced African labor. The conquered Kikuyu were herded into reserves that quickly became overcrowded. By 1948 a million Kikuyu tried to eke out a living on less land than was owned by 3,000 white farmers. Shortage of land and the need for money to pay taxes compelled many of them to work for whites.

The injustice of losing their lands and the humiliation of their day-to-day interaction with whites led to organized political activity among the Kikuyu beginning in the 1920s. After nearly three decades of largely peaceful political activity that accomplished very little, the stage was set for the emergence of the radical Kikuyu leaders who organized the Mau Mau rebellion.

At its peak, the rebellion mobilized more than 30,000 fighters, who constructed camps in the thickly forested areas of the highlands. Though poorly armed, they nevertheless coalesced into effective fighting units. Against them the British amassed more than 50,000 troops. When attempts to bomb and attack the Mau Mau camps proved ineffective, the British tried to isolate them from their base of support. They forced nearly a million Kikuyu to leave their scattered farmsteads and resettle in villages surrounded by barbed wire and armed guards. The villagers were forced to dig a 50-mile ditch to separate the forest from the reserves.

If the forest fighters were sometimes brutal, Edgerton argues that they were surprisingly well disciplined. Settlers hunted down the Kikuyu like animals and British soldiers committed atrocities that were officially hushed up.

By 1957, five years after the rebellion started, it was effectively over. Although the rebellion had failed to gain the land and freedom it sought, it hastened Kenya's independence in two ways. First, by getting the British directly involved in Kenyan affairs, it dashed settler dreams of establishing a settler-run state along the lines of Rhodesia or South Africa. Second, it reminded the British that holding onto its African colonies could be costly.

The great irony is that when Kenya became independent in 1963, President Jomo Kenyatta, who had spent the rebellion in prison as the alleged evil genius behind the Mau Mau, treated the former fighters more as a nuisance than as heroes. Many former fighters, landless and penniless, ended up eking out a living in the Nairobi slums.

This outcome becomes comprehensible only if we understand that Mau Mau had always been a movement of the poor and dispossessed. Only 32 white civilians were killed during the entire rebellion, whereas more than 1,800 Kikuyu loyalists lost their lives to Mau Mau attacks. The class antagonisms that pitted Kikuyu against Kikuyu during the Mau Mau rebellion remain alive in Kenya today.

Robert Harms, professor of history at Yale, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ONE of the many sad bridge stories of 1989 concerns the final of the Australian National Team Championship. It attracted an entry of 178 teams, far more than an equivalent American event would do. In the final an Australian team consisting of Tim Bourke, Chis Hughes, David Smith, Eric, Rainshaw, Kim Morrison and Ted Chadwick lost by one insignificant imp to a New Zealand squad using some hypermodern methods. Morrison made a fine defensive play on the deal shown. Four spades was reached with the aid of a systemic three-club bid by North. By agreement this showed a maximum pass with exactly three-card support for spades. After leading the diamond king, Morrison as West shifted to a club, giving South no chance. If he had continued with the diamond ace and another diamond, as occurred in the replay with the dummy then ruffing high, the defense could have arrived but East has to be careful: If he parts with a club at any point West is exposed to a squeeze-endplay. Consider also the situation, from West's angle, if East has two clubs and six hearts. In that case the club shift is the only way to be sure of defeating the contract. If South is left with the club entry to the dummy West cannot avoid trouble. The bidding has marked West with the missing high-card strength, so if West continues diamonds South can ruff high and play all his trumps. If West throws the heart queen, South establishes a trick in that suit. And if he does not, three rounds of clubs will endplay him.

NORTH (D)
♠J64
♡65
◇Q8
♣AK9432

WEST
♠10
♡AQ3
◇AK543
♣QJ86

EAST
♠8752
♡1098572
◇109
♣107

SOUTH
♠AKQ93
♡KJ4
◇J752
♣5

North and South were vulnerable.
The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1♠	2NT
3♣	Pass	4♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond king.

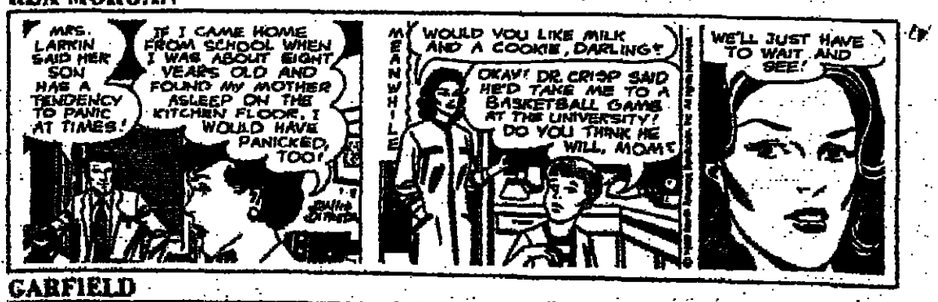
PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY

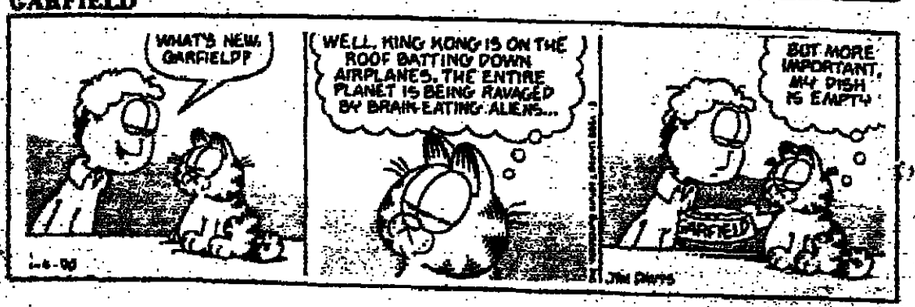
ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

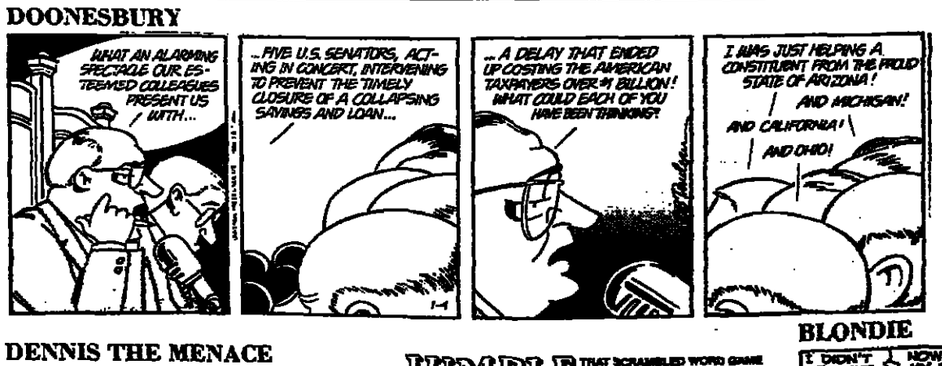
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE

"DO I HAVE TO GO DOWN THE VEGETABLE AISLE WITH YOU?"

JUMBLE

TRY SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SHWIK
GUCOH
TRENGY
HOKOUN

IN ORDER TO PLEASE HIS WIFE, HE RELUCTANTLY AGREED TO GO THERE.

How arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ___ OF HIS "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BAKED CANAL POORLY NOOGIN
Answer: What the blind archery parade sometimes is—A BANK OF ONE

BLONDIE

SPORTS

VANTAGE POINT

Who's No. 1? Try a Sudden-Death Spelling Bee

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

WHENEVER I get just a little too proud of being an American, I watch college football on New Year's Day. Who's No. 1, indeed? What a choice.

The University of Miami, where the real triple option is brag, boast or just act bush.

Or Notre Dame, where a mural of Christ is known as Touchdown Jesus and a bronze sculpture of Moses with a finger upraised is called "We're No. 1."

Or Colorado, where the memory of a dead teammate is honored by players shaving the name "Sal" on the backs of their heads.

United Press International and The Associated Press say Miami is No. 1.

Instead, why not give the title to the team with the most players who can spell "Mikhail Gorbachev." In case of a scoreless tie, let them spell the name of their school. Sure, Miami would have a three-letter edge on Colorado, but that's a fair handicap.

Notre Dame would be favored. The Fighting Irish play the toughest schedule; theirs includes "classroom."

All in all, the new college football decade began with a solid selection of the usual bowl suspects. Bo Schembechler got to lose one final Rose Bowl for old times' sake. And he did it in proper style — throwing his play sheet, tripping over his headphone cord and blaming the defeat on some innocent official who will now be infamous. Bo said it was "ironic." Try "perfect."

As a retirement present, maybe the 82d Airborne, on its way back from Panama, could surround Bo's house with boom boxes and play Twisted Sister around the clock.

Everybody has his favorite moment from a New Year's Day football orgy. I really enjoyed the Orange Bowl halftime show with Paul Williams and Chubby Checker doing the self-respect limbo: "How low can you go?"

Also a New Year's delight was the sight of Alabama's coach, Bill Curry, struggling to save his job in the Sugar Bowl. If Crimson Tide fans get what they deserve, Curry will dump them and leave behind all the death threats, hate mail and anonymous phone calls that have plagued him in Tuscaloosa.

Despite such stiff competition, the nod here for best moment of a new decade would go to Notre Dame's selection of team captains. The Irish sent out the whole team for the coin flip. So, Colorado's whole team came out, too, and started woofing and finger-wagging. (Was I the only person yelling "Fight!" at my television?)

You see, all these tunnel brawls aren't really the fault of the Notre Dame coach, Lou Holtz, and his "Fighting" Irish. They never do anything provocative. They'd never goad a foe by, say, sending out 100 team captains to try to intimidate the other guys.

If the Irish and the Buffaloes had rumbled right at midfield — things were warming up nicely before a cordon of referees separated the scholarship lads — would Holtz have kept his promise and resigned as coach?

Personally, I'm glad Miami gets the distinction of being the college football team of the '80s. Considering the state of their sport, they make a worthy standard bearer.

And would he have done it before or after the game?

To top off the whole day, Miami ended up winning a national title it may not have deserved.

The Hurricanes played a soft schedule this year, with only four foes good enough to reach one of the holiday season's 713 bowl classics. Their "big" wins, other than the victory over the Irish on Nov. 25? Michigan State and Pitt.

Notre Dame played the toughest schedule in the nation and one of the most brutal in a generation. It faced nine bowl-bound teams while carrying the burden of a No. 1 ranking, a 23-game winning streak and the crown of defending national champion. The Irish beat the cream: Michigan, Southern California, Colorado.

However, in one game, Notre Dame flopped — on the road in Miami the week after an emotional victory over Penn State. Talk about extenuating circumstances.

Since the Irish finished 12-1 and the Hurricanes were 11-1, since they both won their bowl game and since Miami won a head-to-head meeting, 27-10, it's an unwritten law that Miami is No. 1.

But nobody has to like it. An ABC-TV call-in poll showed Notre Dame in front for No. 1 by 55 percent to 26 percent. Surprisingly, 19 of 60 sportswriters in the AP poll actually broke with tradition and voted for Notre Dame as No. 1. That's a slap at Miami. Normally, if two schools played remotely comparable schedules, the vote would have been about 58-2 for Miami.

Personally, I'm glad the Hurricanes get the distinction of being the college football team of the '80s. Considering the state of their sport, they make a worthy standard bearer.

Not No. 1: January's Giant

By Ken Denlinger
Washington Post Service

AS SEEMS to happen frequently, college football's best team in January is Florida State. But because they took most of September off, the Seminoles are second in Florida this season — and also in the United Press International coaches' poll. Make Miami No. 1.

If Lou Holtz wants to give Notre Dame some sort of we're-the-best rings, as Joe Paterno once did at Penn State, fine with me. Same with Colorado, which still might be better than Notre Dame. If Bo Schembechler hadn't gotten brainlock twice on Sept. 16, by kicking off to Raghib "Rocket" Ismail, Michigan would have beaten Notre Dame that day.

Thanks one final time to Bo, the Sam Snead of college football, for showing us how perilously steep the climb to No. 1 really is. Snead helped verify the U.S. Open as the toughest tournament in golf by never winning it.

Schembechler, in 21 tries at Michigan, never lucked into a national title or captured one outright; the new fellow at Miami, Dennis Erickson, won both major polls in his first realistic chance.

Because of bafflement lowlighted by Eric Bieniemy dropping the ball 19 yards before completing an unimpeded run to the end zone, Colorado joined several Eastern European countries in ensuring that a forthcoming election would not be over before it began.

Florida State had the fourth-toughest schedule in the NCAA, the opposition, including six bowl teams, mustering a combined winning percentage of .611.

If Colorado had beaten Notre Dame and remained the only unbeaten team in big-time football, Tuesday's news agency polls would have been a reaffirmation rather than a dramatic vote.

Holtz went campaigning moments after the Irish scored a 21-6 victory, and it was a treat to behold. He was focused and forceful, stern in a way that caused his audience of reporters to realize why his players snap to attention.

Rattled off without much of a pause and delivered in a voice that seemed to grow ever louder and deeper, he said: "We have the best record [12-1] and the toughest schedule. . . . We played nine bowl teams and beat No. 1 by 15 points. . . . If you want to talk about the best team Nov. 25th (when Miami *beat Notre Dame) maybe Florida* State was. . . . Golly, Ned. If you have the best record and the toughest schedule, case rests."

Fact is, the second-most difficult regular-season schedule, Louisiana State's, was significantly easier than Notre Dame's. The Irish played nine bowl teams with a combined record of 85-38-4 and beat eight of them (Virginia, Michigan, Michigan State, Air Force, Southern Cal, Pitt, Penn State and Colorado).

How was Miami's schedule? Decent, according to the National Collegiate Athletic Association, but 29th overall. The Hurricanes played five bowl teams (Michigan State, Pitt, Notre Dame, Florida State and Alabama) and beat all but the Seminoles.

Florida State had the fourth-toughest schedule, the opposition mustering a combined winning percentage of .611 and including six bowl teams (Syracuse, Clemson, Auburn, Miami, Florida and Nebraska). Its two losses were the opening games, against Southern Mississippi and Clemson.

If September is so terrible for Florida State, maybe next season it should push one of those games into October, the other into November. Play one in the afternoon and the other at night.

Strength of schedule might have been an overriding argument if Miami and Notre Dame had not met late in the season, when teams are supposed to be at their peak. And if the Hurricanes had not won so convincingly, 27-10.

Holtz correctly mentioned that against Miami, Notre Dame was coming off an emotional game, a 34-23 victory over Penn State (after beating lightweights Navy and Southern Methodist).

Also, the Irish had more than their share of injuries and controversy. If they had not opted for a mountain of money in the Aug. 31 Kickoff Classic against Virginia, the Irish might have been fresher down the regular-season stretch.

Notre Dame's experience might help explain why Penn State chose to run to the Big Ten Conference. Being independent is not as easy and glamorous as it seems. If it does not play a demanding schedule, an independent sometimes is undervalued; few mind if a Nebraska or Michigan beats eight donkeys while winning a conference championship.

Both the Irish and Miami have lots to strut about. Notre Dame won 22 of 23 games the last two seasons; the Hurricanes became the second team ever to finish one or two in the polls four straight years. (Notre Dame, from 1946 through 1949, was the other.)

Probably because Holtz did not arrive at Notre Dame until 1986, Miami was the clear winner as the team of the 1980s. This was the sixth time in the decade that the Hurricanes entered a bowl game with a chance to win the national title.

And Colorado? The surprise team of 1989 had only 14 seniors, although 10 of them started. The quarterback, Darian Hagan, was a sophomore; the usually brilliant Bieniemy was a junior.

The sad irony for Colorado is that only one team, Northern Illinois, had fewer than its 13 turnovers during the regular season. But number 14, Bieniemy's, was one of the most memorable in bowl history.

The Holtz Gimmick: What's One Game?

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

LOU HOLTZ, who had a golf appointment later in the day, sounded very much the golfer devising some exotic handicap system as he tried to justify why Notre Dame should be rated the top college team in the country, instead of Miami, which is.

Under the Holtz system, the electorate in the two polls should totally disregard one of Notre Dame's outings of this now-terminated season.

This new method of ranking the college teams could be called a "Louie," like the "best-ball" gimmick in a golf foursome, or the "do-over" we used to claim in sandlot baseball, or what we used to call a "hindoo" when the ball hit a nasty crack.

Under the terms of the "Louie," the coaches and the writers who decided on Miami in The Associated Press and United Press International polls Tuesday could have ignored Notre Dame's 27-10 pasting by Miami back on Nov. 25.

There is precedence for trying to minimize one gruesome event at an inauspicious moment. During the 1962 World Series, the New York Yankees' manager, Ralph Houk, was asked about the grand-slam home run that Marshall Bridges had served up to Chuck Hiller of the San Francisco Giants.

After chomping on his cigar for a bit, Houk said, "He only made one bad pitch." And Notre Dame only played one bad game.

Why, without that brief and forgettable episode, Notre Dame fans could be strutting around today chanting "We're No. 1!" and wearing their "Catholics vs. Convicts" T-shirts.

Instead, Miami returns from the Sugar Bowl with its 33-25 victory Monday night over Alabama and its third unofficial national title of the decade, according to the two news agency polls plus The New York Times computer rankings, which had Miami as the best team even before the final weekend.

Notre Dame did all it could with a convincing 21-6 victory over previously unbeaten Colorado on Monday night in the Orange Bowl. There is not an unbeaten team in the land, but Miami is the champ.

'If Notre Dame and Miami hadn't played, you could certainly make a case for Notre Dame. But when two teams play during the season, the head-to-head result is what counts. I don't know any other way to do it.'

Bill McCartney, the Colorado coach, who was a Notre Dame fan as a youngster.

If nothing else, the victory confirmed Holtz as a soothsayer. On Thursday he was overheard telling his players that Colorado had been "living a lie" all year, that Colorado was not as good as advertised and that Colorado would "start grab-begging" by the third period.

Holtz's speech, captured legally by a camera crew, was nothing more than the realistic, upbeat preparations we'd like to think college coaches give their players, as opposed to the unctuous self-doubts they unload on you and me.

The wispy little door-to-door master-encyclopedia-salesman of a coach didn't think Colorado could sustain anything against his troops, and he cautioned them to be patient. He turned out to be absolutely correct.

Long before the predicted third quarter, Colorado showed its impatience by fumbling in the open, shanking a field-goal attempt and then botching a faked field-goal play.

The intended receiver on the fake play, Chad Brown, said later that the Notre Dame defender, Devon McDonald, had grabbed his jersey at both shoulder pads and slung him to the ground. The brute.

After his team was whupped all over the Orange Bowl, Colorado's coach, Bill McCartney, never once tried to insult collective intelligence with a scenario in which his team would be rated No. 1.

And he bluntly said the team that had whupped him was not No. 1, either.

"*If Notre Dame and Miami* hadn't played, you could certainly make a case for Notre Dame," said McCartney, a Notre Dame fan as a youngster. "But when two teams play during the season, the head-to-head result is what counts. I don't know any other way to do it."

Neither does anybody else, although Holtz gave it his best shot.

"We have the best record and we played the best schedule," Holtz said Tuesday morning. "Unless you want to say, 'What about Nov. 25?' "

All right, what about Nov. 25?

"*We came off an emotional* game against Penn State," Holtz said. "We played nine bowl teams. If you want to talk about one game, what about Oct. 28?"

He was talking about Miami's 24-10 loss to Florida State way back when. Florida State just might be the best team in the country since two early losses.

But two is too much. Miami, which plays a creampuff schedule partially by choice, beat Notre Dame in November and beat Alabama in January. Timing is everything.

"I believe in my heart that we had the toughest schedule," Holtz added. "Case rests."

And Tuesday the dual juries delivered their opinions. Miami. Once again, the nation did not need any national playoff game. The bowl system still ain't broke.

But what about this golf gimmick? How about next year allowing every college team to throw out one opposing touchdown?

Bert Steed/The Associated Press

Miami's unrelated Ericksons: Coach Dennis, right, and QB Craig.

Lewis's Agent Lining Up Sprint Rematch

Reuters

RALEIGH, North Carolina — Carl Lewis's business manager says he is discussing with at least six unnamed groups the possibility of a multi-million-dollar 100-meter race between his client and the disgraced Canadian sprinter Ben Johnson.

"The lowest offer — and the latest round — has been $1 million for Carl and the highest has been $6 million," the agent, Joe Douglas, said in a telephone interview. "But I don't know how substantial any of the offers are."

Three are from the United States, two from Spain and one from the Netherlands, he said.

The rematch probably would take place a few days after Johnson regains his eligibility on Sept. 25, Douglas said, adding that at least five or six athletes would be involved.

"And wherever it is held," he said, "I don't want it to be a sideshow or a circus. I want it to be a great track event with more than one race. It should be a great track show, one with a lot of money on the line that sets a precedent for future races."

Documentary Casts Doubt on Effects of Steroids

The Associated Press

LONDON — Al Oerter says steroids are all in the mind.

According to a British Broadcasting Corp. television program screened Wednesday, he may be right.

The BBC documentary says anabolic steroids may have a greater effect on the mind than on the body of athletes trying to improve their performances.

"QED: The Steroid Myth" presents evidence from the United States, Britain and Italy challenging the view that the physical effects alone of steroids can turn good athletes into world champions.

"The idea that steroids enhance performance may be another damaging myth," the program concludes.

Oerter supports that theory.

The four-time Olympic discus champion from the United States said that when he made a comeback at age 40 in 1976, he was given a steroid prescription to help him over an injury.

Because he had high blood pressure, the program lasted just two months during which time, Oerter said, there was no noticeable improvement in his performance.

Yet seven years later and "clean" of drugs, he had one of the best throws of his career, 237 feet (72 meters).

"It's not the stuff you are shooting into your system," Oerter says in the BBC program. "It's all mental."

AFP

The BBC-TV show came to no conclusion on whether Ben Johnson could have won the Olympic 100-meter race in Seoul without using steroids.

The program left a number of key questions unanswered, including whether Canada's Ben Johnson could have won the 100-meter dash in the Seoul Olympics without being on steroids.

Johnson, stripped of his Olympic gold medal and a world record after testing positive for steroids, later testified he had been on a steroid program since 1981.

Whether the Canadian would have triumphed without the help of steroids "is something we may never know for sure," the program says.

During a press briefing Tuesday, the program's producer, Chris Thau, said the muscle-building powers attributed to steroids could help certain athletes at certain times.

He said the 30-minute program, which took 1½ years to make, tries to show that *the mental impact* of taking steroids was equally effective.

"It was not my brief to appraise it from a moral standpoint," said Thau, a former Romanian hammer thrower. "But there is reason to believe that what is gained in strength is not necessarily matched by power."

"I know how compulsive the winning urge can be. But what interested me is what actually happened to people on steroids. It's not like taking a pill. Everything has to be right."

The program cites an experiment at the University of New Mexico where, for nine weeks, a group of male athletes underwent tests. All were injected with a variety of treatments, including steroids and placebos — substances that have no medical effect and are used merely as a testing device.

Neither the athletes nor the experts knew who was taking what at any given time, the program said.

According to the university's Dr. Douglas Crist, there was "no statistically significant change in body fat (and) no statistically significant change in muscular power."

Nevertheless, the athletes reported that they felt stronger.

The conclusion, Crist said, was that, while body composition appeared to be unchanged, "the perception athletes derived from the treatment . . . made them feel stronger."

David Jenkins, a San Diego-based Briton who was convicted a year ago of drug smuggling and sentenced to seven years in prison, said he took steroids because he was obsessed with taking part in the 1976 Montreal Olympics but that they did not improve his performance.

The former European 400-meter champion, rated No. 1 in the world in 1975, was interviewed in custody at Borum prison camp near Barstow, California.

Jenkins described taking drugs as "a crutch to counteract my self-doubt." He gained weight, lost speed and finished seventh in Montreal, a performance his coach at the time, former Olympic hurdler David Hemery, attributed to lack of confidence.

"He failed while on drugs because his mind stopped him," Hemery said. "Drugs themselves do not make champions."

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

	W	L	Pct	GB
EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
New York	20	8	.714	—
Boston	17	11	.607	3
Philadelphia	15	13	.536	5
Washington	13	16	.448	7½
New Jersey	8	21	.276	12½
Miami	7	24	.226	14½
Central Division				
Chicago	19	9	.679	—
Indiana	19	10	.655	½
Detroit	19	11	.633	1
Atlanta	17	11	.607	2
Milwaukee	15	14	.517	4½
Cleveland	11	16	.407	7½
Orlando	9	21	.300	11
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
San Antonio	19	7	.731	—
Denver	19	10	.655	1½
Utah	19	10	.655	1½
Dallas	16	13	.552	4½
Houston	12	18	.400	9
Charlotte	6	20	.231	13
Minnesota	6	24	.200	15
Pacific Division				
L.A. Lakers	21	6	.778	—
Portland	20	10	.667	2½
Phoenix	13	13	.500	7½
Seattle	13	13	.500	7½
L.A. Clippers	11	16	.407	10
Golden State	11	17	.393	10½
Sacramento	7	20	.259	14

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

New Jersey 18 30 22 26— 96
Washington 35 24 29 22—110

Short 15-32-216, Bowie 4-9 6-6 14, Shackleford 6-11 2-2 14; Malone 10-20 3-4 23, King 8-11 4-4 20. Rebounds: New Jersey 47 (Shackleford 12), Washington 51 (Walker 8). Assists: New Jersey 17 (Baylock 7), Washington 31 (Walker 9).

Detroit 25 27 33 30—115
Orlando 28 26 30 25—113

Lohmeier 10-17 6-7 26, Edwards 8-14 5-5 21; Smith 10-19 7-8 28, Theus 10-19 5-5 26. Rebounds: Detroit 60 (Rodman 8), Orlando 51 (Catledge, Green 11). Assists: Detroit 21 (Dumars 7), Orlando 22 (Vincent 6).

Milwaukee 29 29 25 32—107
Atlanta 21 27 34 31—113

Pierce 9-23 6-9 25, Sikma 8-15 1-1 19; Malone 7-19 17-17 31, Wilkins 9-19 6-6 24. Rebounds: Milwaukee 40 (Robertson 10), Atlanta 56 (Malone 14). Assists: Milwaukee 33 (Humphries, Robertson, Pressey 7), Atlanta 28 (Webb 7).

Phoenix 28 32 23 30—113
New York 25 26 29 19— 99

K.Johnson 9-18 8-10 26, E.Johnson 11-19 0-0 22; G.Wilkins 13-27 3-3 30, Ewing 9-22 3-9 21. Rebounds: Phoenix 66 (West 12), New York 54 (G.Wilkins 12). Assists: Phoenix 23 (K.Johnson 10), New York 26 (Jackson, G.Wilkins 7).

L.A. Clippers 22 22 22 21—87
Minnesota 28 23 14 16—79

Benjamin 8-11 4-6 20, C.Smith 9-17 1-2 19; Campbell 12-29 7-9 31, Corbin 7-17 2-2 16. Rebounds: Los Angeles 47 (C.Smith, Benjamin 9), Minnesota 53 (Murphy 20). Assists: Los Angeles 22 (Grant 11), Minnesota 21 (Lewis 8).

Indiana 21 24 32 29—106
Dallas 35 30 24 31—120

Miller 14-24 5-5 36, Schrempf 10-18 1-4 23; Blackman 8-18 13-13 29, Perkins 9-20 6-6 24. Rebounds: Indiana 54 (Schrempf 12), Dallas 49 (Donaldson 15). Assists: Indiana 25 (Fleming 13), Dallas 28 (Harper 10).

Utah 27 23 32 38—120
Golden State 30 40 27 26—123

Malone 13-16 7-10 29, Edwards 7-11 2-4 17; Teagle 16-26 12-12 44, Mullin 13-18 0-1 26. Rebounds: Utah 54 (Brown 11), Golden State 57 (Tolbert 11). Assists: Utah 34 (Stockton 15), Golden State 28 (Hardaway 9).

Miami 28 28 25 22— 93
Portland 36 24 41 34—135

Rice 7-13 2-2 16, Selkaly 7-16 0-0 14, Haffner 7-18 0-1 14; Drexler 18-16 5-6 25, Duckworth 6-14 12-14 24. Rebounds: Miami 45 (Selkaly 9), Portland 70 (Kersey 9). Assists: Miami 27 (Douglas 10), Portland 25 (Porter 13).

Selected College Scores

EAST

Furman 74, Maine 63
Georgetown 83, Boston College 53
Harvard 88, Fairfield 77
Iona 82, Gonzaga 71
Seton Hall 67, Villanova 64
St. Francis, Pa. 97, Youngstown St. 85
St. John's 93, Connecticut 62

SOUTH

Coll. of Charleston 64, Brown 63
Florida St. 78, South Alabama 75
Georgia Tech 86, Marist 77
Marshall 86, Charleston, W.Va. 62
Mississippi 75, Florida 60
New Orleans 61, Samford 49

MIDWEST

Bradley 80, Loyola, Ill. 59
Drake 76, Prairie View 74
E. Michigan 109, Colorado 86
Kansas St. 75, W. Kentucky 51
Missouri 84, Austin Peay 48
Xavier, Ohio 115, Loyola Marymount 113

SOUTHWEST

LSU 124, Texas 113

FAR WEST

Arizona 71, California 70
Long Beach St. 81, Pacific U. 75
Monmouth, N.J. 56, Pepperdine 54
Mount St. Mary's, Md. 69, Santa Clara 62
New Mexico St. 71, Fresno St. 69
Portland 68, Air Force 65
St. Mary's, Cal. 91, Pstn 86
U.S. International 95, Cornell 86
UC Santa Barbara 82, San Jose St. 61
Utah St. 88, UC Irvine 70

TRANSACTIONS

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

CLEVELAND—Put Wayne "Tree" Rollins, center, on injured list. Activated John Morton, guard, from injured list.

ORLANDO—Activated Marion Wiley, guard, from injured list. Put Jerry Reynolds, guard, on injured list.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Corey Gaines, guard, to 10-day contract.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

NEW JERSEY—Recalled Wolf Poddubny, forward, and Alexei Kasatonov, defenseman, from Utica, AHL.

N.Y. RANGERS—Assigned Dave Archibald, Kevin Miller and Corey Millen, centers, to Flint, International Hockey League.

WASHINGTON—Sent Dennis Smith and Scott Kleinendorst, defensemen, to Baltimore, American Hockey League. Recalled Alain Cote, defenseman, from Baltimore.

COLLEGE

DUKE—Named Barry Wilson football coach.

LAFAYETTE—Named Eve Atkinson athletic director.

PITTSBURGH—Named Paul Hackett football coach.

HOCKEY

NHL Leaders

Through Dec. 31
(Games, goals, assists, points and penalties in minutes:)

SCORING

	Gm	G	A	Pts	Pim
Gretzky, LA	38	19	61	80	38
Lemieux, Pgh	38	25	51	76	46
Nicholls, LA	38	26	40	66	56
Messier, Edm	40	23	38	61	38
Robitaille, LA	38	31	27	58	24
Yzerman, Det	39	27	29	56	57
Hull, StL	39	33	21	54	14
Turgeon, Buf	40	18	36	54	14
LaFontaine, NYI	40	33	20	53	24
Oates, StL	39	11	41	52	14

GOALTENDING

(Minutes played, goals against, shutouts, average, empty-net goals in parentheses. Team totals in bold.)

	MP	GA	SO	Avg.
Roy	1451	63	1	2.61
Hayward	1089	53	1	2.94
Meshreal (2)	2532	123	2	2.34
Puppo	1682	77	0	2.75
Malarchuk	747	43	0	3.45
Buffalo (T)	2434	123	0	2.98
Lemelin	973	49	1	3.02
Moog	1383	71	2	3.08
Boston (T)	2363	121	3	3.07
Wregget	1467	79	0	2.84
Peeters	444	28	0	3.78
Philadelphia (2)	2428	127	0	3.14
Ranford	1540	72	1	2.81
Fuhr	897	54	1	3.61
Edmonton (2)	2449	128	2	3.13
Froese	744	38	0	3.04
Vanbiesbrouck	1600	89	1	3.34
NY Rangers (T)	2438	131	1	3.22
Beaupre	1755	85	1	2.91
Moog	410	24	0	3.51
Washington (2)	2382	134	1	3.23
Millen	1245	61	1	2.94
Riendeau	914	47	0	3.09
St. Louis (2)	2371	128	1	3.24
Vernon	1675	84	0	3.01
Wamsley	722	45	1	3.74
Calgary (T)	2461	134	1	3.27
Liut	1300	56	3	2.58
Sidorkiewicz	960	68	0	4.25
Hartford (2)	2359	134	3	3.41
Casey	1769	91	3	3.09
Takko	644	43	0	4.01
Minnesota (2)	2481	142	3	3.43
Essensa	740	33	0	2.68
Berthiaume	1750	68	1	2.55
Winnipeg (2)	2253	139	1	3.44
McLean	1873	101	0	3.24
Weeks	512	34	0	3.98
Vancouver (4)	2391	139	5	3.49
Cloutier	1020	54	2	3.15
Chevrier	1265	77	0	3.65
Chicago (2)	2418	147	2	3.65
Fitzpatrick	1164	68	3	3.51
Healy	1251	79	0	3.79
NY Islanders (4)	2426	153	3	3.78
Terreri	946	59	0	3.68
Storks	1461	95	0	3.90
New Jersey (2)	2436	156	0	3.84
St.Laurent	439	22	0	3.01
Hanlon	1221	77	0	3.78
Detroit (4)	2372	153	0	3.87
Gosselin	617	38	0	3.70
Hrudey	1483	112	2	3.39
Los Angeles (4)	2359	154	2	3.91
Young	1274	86	1	4.05
Barrasso	614	46	0	4.50
Pittsburgh (4)	2296	166	7	4.34
Laforest	1136	72	0	3.86
Baxter	1052	78	0	4.45
Toronto (4)	2475	195	0	4.48
Tugnutt	1398	102	0	4.38
Quebec (4)	2278	179	0	4.85

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
WALES CONFERENCE						
Patrick Division						
New Jersey	19	16	4	42	161	159
Philadelphia	18	17	6	42	148	131
Washington	18	17	4	40	133	131
NY Rangers	15	18	7	37	128	131
NY Islanders	16	21	4	36	149	156
Pittsburgh	14	20	3	35	159	171
Adams Division						
Buffalo	23	12	6	52	143	126
Boston	22	15	3	47	145	123
Montreal	20	17	5	45	132	121
Hartford	19	18	2	40	133	134
Quebec	7	25	6	20	119	179
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Chicago	22	15	3	47	160	147
Toronto	19	21	1	39	174	185
Minnesota	18	20	3	39	131	142
St. Louis	16	18	6	38	139	134
Detroit	13	21	6	32	130	154
Smythe Division						
Edmonton	22	12	7	51	164	132
Calgary	17	13	11	45	145	138
Los Angeles	20	16	4	44	163	163
Winnipeg	17	15	5	39	128	129
Vancouver	12	20	8	32	122	143

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Los Angeles 1 1 1—3
N.Y. Islanders 3 1 1—5

Kudelski (12), Bennins (5), Tonelli (18); Crossman 2 (7), Sutter (15), LaFontaine 2 (35). Shots on goal: Los Angeles (on Fitzpatrick) 9-17-10—36; New York (on Gosselin, Hrudey) 11-7-2—20.

Vancouver 0 0 1—1
Detroit 1 1 2—4

Tonti (13); Carson (11), Gallant (18), Yzerman 2 (29). Shots on goal: Vancouver (on Hanlon) 11-10-12—33; Detroit (on McLean) 11-7-4—24.

Boston 2 1 2—5
Pittsburgh 0 1 1—2

R.Bourque (4), Gould (3), Neely (26), Hawgood (7), Wesley (4); Lemieux (26), Errey (12). Shots on goal: Boston (on Young) 11-10-17—38; Pittsburgh (on Lemelin) 13-9-9—31.

Buffalo 1 1 1—3
New Jersey 3 1 1—5

Maguire (6), P.Turgeon (19), Mosimy (9); Johnson (15), Brown (10), S.Turgeon (23), McLean 2 (23). Shots on goal: Buffalo (on Burke) 13-14-9—36; New Jersey (on Puppo) 23-7-10—40.

Edmonton 2 2 2—6
St. Louis 1 1 2—4

Murphy (7), Gelinas (9), Grapp (3), Kurri (20), Tikkanen 2 (17); Oates (12), Hull 2 (35), G.Cavallini (4). Shots on goal: Edmonton (on Joseph) 7-6-11—24; St. Louis (on Ranford) 11-8-13—32.

Philadelphia 2 1 1—4
Calgary 1 2 1—4

Propp (6), Eklund (7), Ballard (19), Tocchet (20); Roberts 2 (23), Macoun (14), Ranheim (9). Shots on goal: Philadelphia (on Wamsley) 13-12-11-2—38; Calgary (on Wregget) 11-19-9-1—40.

CRICKET

Australia vs. Pakistan
One-Day International
Wednesday, in Melbourne, Australia
Pakistan 161 (all out, 50 overs);
Australia 162-3 (41 overs).

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Continued from Back Page

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ART BUCHWALD

It's Only Rock 'n' War

WASHINGTON — The latest secret military weapon from the American arsenal showed up in Panama when U.S. military forces tried to drive Manuel Noriega out of the Vatican's papal nuncio's residence by blasting him with rock music all day long. While it failed to achieve its goal, it is now estimated that there will be a lot of hard-of-hearing Panamanians once the fighting is over.

Buchwald

The idea of using rock music to dislodge exheads of state and other sleazy enemies was thought up by the U.S. Psychological Warfare Division at the Pentagon. It was actually an invention of a senior staff member, Colonel Wolfpack MacArthur. Wolfpack got the idea after he had been driven out of his home last spring by his son's repeated playing of the Grateful Dead's "Skeletons From a Closet."

□

I spoke to Wolfpack as he sat ramrod straight on top of four loudspeakers at Andrews Air Force Base.

"Any casualties?" I yelled at him.

"We lost three microphones and one woofer, but we knocked out four Panamanian National Guardsmen, three nuns and a papal nuncio."

"Any damage to Noriega's eardrums?" I asked.

Wolfpack said. "He's starting to feel the pressure. We're going to fire off the Rolling Stones' top 10 tomorrow, and if that doesn't make him surrender, nothing will."

I shouted up, "Are we to assume that rock warfare is the wave of the future?"

"It's a proven deterrent. We know that no grown-up can survive four hours of the Led Zeppelin. We believe that any tinhorn dictator will come out with his hands high rather than listen to three Jefferson Airplane singles."

□

"What about the Geneva Convention which forbids anyone to play loud music around a diplomatic mission?"

"We don't recognize the Geneva Convention. Noriega is a thief and a drug dealer, and we will torture him with the U2's 'Rattle and Hum' no matter what world opinion thinks."

"If rock music is such a successful weapon, why is Noriega still in the Vatican embassy?"

"The CIA reports that he may have taken earplugs in there with him."

"Why didn't the CIA know this at the beginning?"

"They were watching the back of the building — Noriega came in through the front. But we're not worried. We have more rock records in stock than Noriega has earplugs."

□

"The Vatican has complained about the noise, and Washington announced that they might knock it off."

That's typical of Washington. They give us the rock war weapons and then they chicken out to Rome. If they just let us play one Madonna platter, we will have Noriega sticking his fingers in his ears and running naked down the streets of Panama."

Wolfpack told me that many countries are interested in rock war but the United States is worried that the weapon is too powerful to be allowed to fall into the hands of foreign governments. "Can you imagine what the Libyans would do to us if they could play Michael Jackson at high pitch in front of an American consulate?"

"Are you going back to Panama?" I asked the colonel.

"Yes, as soon as we add two more boom boxes to our amplifiers. We shall return, and this time we're going to knock Noriega out of bed with Bruce Springsteen's greatest hits if it kills us."

Record Year for Movies

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — North America's movie theaters took in record receipts of more than $5 billion at the box office in 1989, powered by the punch of "Batman" and other highly promoted action films. Despite a lackluster Christmas holiday season, summertime moviegoers spun the turnstiles at such a pace that the 1988 box-office record of $4.45 billion was surpassed.

Spanish Lit: Picaresque Novels in the '90s

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

MADRID — The Nobel Prize in Literature that Camilo José Cela received in 1989 came at a time when the Spanish literary world was astir with what is being called "the new Spanish narrative." Cela said when informed of the award that four or five Spanish writers deserved the prize as much as he.

Personal modesty and national hyperbole is expected, but even Manuel Alvar, the director of the once imperious Spanish Royal Academy, the defender of the old strictures, lauded the "effervescence" of Spanish writing today. "This is a great moment to be a writer in Spain," said Eduardo Mendoza, one of the most praised new writers. "The country is in a crisis of social transition, and that's stimulating for a writer. The challenge now is to see where the literature goes."

In sheer volume, it is going up. Publishers in Madrid and Barcelona report that the number of books published by Spanish writers has nearly quintupled in the last decade. The industry is churning out one new Spanish fiction title a day — roughly equal to the output of new French fiction in Paris.

"Publishers are scrambling for still more young writers," said Gustavo Domínguez, an editor at Anaya, one of the largest publishing houses.

The "new narrative" bridges not only the sexes but also all ages, from survivors of the pre-civil war generation like Gonzalo Torrente Ballester, a 79-year-old novelist whose latest book, the fanciful "Nightingale of My Sorrow," last year won the country's top commercial award, the $180,000 Planeta Prize, to 22-year-old Daniel Múgica, whose second novel, "Going Crazy," won the respected Seville Ateneo Prize.

Scattered in between are veterans like Juan Benet, Juan Goytisolo and Miguel Delibes, as well as such newer writers as Antonio Muñoz Molina, Juan José Millas, Soledad Puértolas, Javier Marías nd Alvaro Pombo.

All are nurtured by the culture that gave the world "Don Quixote" and that has begun revering its writers again since the death of Franco in 1975. Examples: Literary prizes abound: Cela stars in TV commercials the memoirs of the poet Rafael Alberti take up most of an op-ed page every other week in El País, Spain's leading newspaper. And this ferment has not gone unnoticed abroad.

Many Spanish writers are being translated into German, Italian, Dutch and other languages, though it is in France where they seem to be especially in vogue. Mendoza's best seller, "The City of Marvels," which charts the turn-of-the-century rise of both a small-time crook and the author's native Barcelona, was selected over Tom Wolfe's "Bonfire of the Vanities" as last year's best novel by Lire, France's most widely-read literary magazine (edited by the ubiquitous Bernard Pivot).

The timing of the Spanish literary eruption comes as a surprise: it was expected a decade ago. Censorship had died with Franco and the world waited for the great novels that Spaniards said were assuredly hidden in drawers.

None emerged, however, and writing lagged behind the explosion in other arts. But a subtle process was evolving beneath the literary surface.

Writers were overcoming not only censorship but also something equally suffocating in Spanish letters: orthodoxy. Spanish literary works have a history of being written by and for a small clique of intellectuals. Over the last 50 years the orthodoxy was, first, social realism, and, more recently, introverted experimentalism. Writers of other styles were largely snubbed by critics, academics and publishers.

"What's happening today is a retaliation," said Juan Cruz, the cultural editor of El País and himself the author of six novels. "Before you had a bad literary conscience if you didn't simulate others, if you didn't follow the school. You didn't feel at liberty to write. But now there is total variety."

The new Spanish narrative includes genres that rarely existed before, among them historical novels and police novels and even a spy novel, "The Russian," by Juan Luis Cebrián, which since its appearance three years ago has been published most recently in Swedish and Japanese.

Among the best-selling novels are the police ones, which, curiously, are the ones that deal most with the wider political and social transition of Spain. Manuel Vázquez Montalbán has won particular acclaim for his exploration of a changing Spain in his wry books about the detective Pepe Carvalho.

Themes are varied, but didactic messages are avoided and politics and ideology are almost totally out, reflecting the state of mind of Spaniards in general. The literary focus is more on individual agony and personal relations.

A heavy psychological bent and rural settings characterize the works of many of the older writers. Probably the most venerated among them in intellectual circles is Juan Benet, who has written a cycle of books placed in the fictitious "la Region."

The younger writers, those under 40, tend more to reflect on the confusion and estrangement of modern city life and often have an eye for absurdity, parody and irony, much like the movies of the popular film maker Pedro Almódovar.

Robert Royal

Quixote's Children: Among the new Spanish novelists are Daniel Múgica, author of "Going Crazy," (top left), and Soledad Puértolas (above). Juan Cruz is editor of El País.

The young Múgica's "Going Crazy" is the story of a man who awakens to find his longtime girlfriend dead in bed next to him. Over the next months his despair turns to disillusionment as he learns she was not the person he thought she was.

"I write about desperation because values are dead and there is no God to resuscitate us," Múgica said.

As they try to reach out to the once-ignored public, the under-40 writers put emphasis on plot and the telling of a good story.

That emphasis, however, has prompted the single real literary debate here. Intellectuals grumble that much of the new writing is "lite literature" — a lot of air, little substance. Juan Benet, a venerated older novelist, said that in place of plot he prizes "language with grace, with power, with metaphorical capacity."

He accused many of the emerging popular writers of having "few literary virtues" and kowtowing to an increasingly "degraded" public.

Cela recently weighed into the debate, characterizing the younger writers as generally being "catechism novelists, very disciplined, very obedient, with their hands always out to see if the government will drop them some loose change" in prizes and scholarships. (It was vintage Cela, for at the same time he admitted that he had not read their works — or hardly anyone else's in recent decades.)

Defenders of the new writing retort that such criticism smacks of "intellectual classism." Many of the younger writers, influenced by traveling and by the droves of translated American and European books arriving here as part of Spain's new prosperity, say they have learned that literature can be both serious and popular.

The better books use plot and action to evoke more fundamental reflections.

Cela sits amid the scene as somewhat a paradox, an establishment iconoclast who represents both the old and the new, having fostered the social realism school with "Pascual Duarte" in the 1940s but having since gone his own way.

But what almost all the Spanish books coming out today share are themes and a style that are closer to European than to Latin American writing, though the new Spanish narrative owes to the former colonists a renewed vibrancy of language and use of local idioms.

"We're still too shy to be authentic," Cruz said.

But then, he and others said that was what the new Spanish narrative is all about: looking for new ways to express the new Spanish reality as that authenticity swiftly changes.

PEOPLE

Heston Picks Redgrave, Never Mind the Politics

Charlton Heston and **Vanessa Redgrave** are far apart in politics, but Heston ranks Redgrave as the world's best actress. "She does a wider stretch of parts and she takes more chances than any actress alive," he said in an interview on Joan Rivers's television talk show taped for broadcast Thursday. "Vanessa makes **Jane Fonda** look like **Herbert Hoover**," he said of the actress's outspoken support of leftist causes. "She and I differ politically, but that's O.K."

□

Marlene Dietrich has been awarded one of France's highest honors at the age of 88. She was promoted from the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honor, which she received in 1971, to Commander of the Legion of Honor, the third highest French award. Now a recluse who lives in an apartment in the Champs-Elysées area, Dietrich for more than half a century epitomized glamour and sex appeal as well as ageless talent.

□

The Israeli-based **Wolf Foundation** said on Wednesday its $100,000 arts prize for 1990 would go to the West German painter **Anselm Kiefer** for creating "an epic art that links current life with history and mythology." The Wolf Foundation described Kiefer's paintings as "epic elegies to the human condition, which pulsate with profoundly felt emotions, complex thematic subtlety and extraordinary surface excitement."

□

Crown Prince Dipendra formally became an adult Wednesday and the Hindu kingdom of Nepal celebrated with a national holiday, a 21-gun salute, and flags and festoons on main Katmandu streets. The 18-year-old prince's father, **King Birendra**, conferred on him the titles of Prithulathis, grandmaster of all orders in Nepal, and colonel-in-chief of the Royal Nepalese Army.

□

A week ago the Disney Co. ordered **John Magness**, a 65-year-old navy veteran, to shave off the mustache he has worn for more than 40 years to comply with company grooming rules or be fired from his job as first officer of the Queen Mary, now a Disney tourist attraction in Long Beach, California. He did not shave. He was fired.

PERSONALS

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LONDON, FEBRUARY 22 - 23, 1990

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